

The Hebrew

וְחַיִּי יוֹלַם נֶשֶׁת בְּתוֹכֵנוּ "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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A TRIP INTO CENTRAL ASIA.

GLIMPSES AT ORIENTAL LIFE.

There are many uninviting portions of the world that are vastly more pleasant to read about than to visit. Probably not a single individual in the respective circles of acquaintance of our readers could, by any possible means, be induced to travel in them, and we should be profoundly ignorant of their peculiarities and resources did not Providence raise up here and there exceptional persons, who become fired with enthusiastic desire of exploration, and risk their lives and fortunes in remote and desolate countries to provide their less adventurous brethren with exciting reading matter. Such exceptional persons are Franklin, Ross, Parry, Kane, Parkyn, Allen, Hume, Livingstone, Anderson and Ross. Of the last, which, indeed, is the most interesting, is the story of Arminius Vambéry, whose account of recent travel was published lately in London, and has been reprinted here by Harper & Brothers under the title "Travels in Central Asia," being the account of a journey from Teheran across the Turkoman Desert on the eastern shore of the Caspian to Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcand, performed in the year 1863 by Arminius Vambéry, member of the Hungarian Academy of Pests, by whom he was sent on that scientific mission.

The impelling motive which sent Vambéry on his remarkable trip was not so much a mere desire for adventure, as a wish to pursue the philological inventions in which he was deeply interested, and, if possible, to discover the origin of his native Hungarian language. For this he braved the most imminent dangers, the most fatiguing toil, and the most repulsive associations; and in his modest preface he reminds his readers and critics that the shortcomings of his book should be viewed with lenity, as he "returns from a country where to hear is regarded as imprudence, to ask as a crime, and to take notes as a deadly sin."

TEHERAN.

Vambéry held some position in Turkey, and enjoyed the title of Effendi, so that at Teheran, the real starting point on his dangerous journey, he was well entertained by the Turkish ambassador at the Persian Court. He assumes that Persia has been too thoroughly described to demand any special attention from his pen; but he gives enough to show that it is by no means the region which Tom Moore sings so melodiously about in his exquisite poems. The country is in a large proportion a vast desert, to which Turkey is really an earthly paradise, and the chief pleasure to be enjoyed at Teheran was, conversing, by way of contrast, about the delights of Constantinople.

Here he heard of a ravaging "war declared by Dost Mohammed Khan against his son-in-law and former vassal at Herat, Sultan Ahmed Khan, because the latter had broken his fealty to him, and had placed himself under the suzerainty of the Shah of Persia." This family jar affected Vambéry's plans seriously, and induced him to postpone his trip a few months. Finally he decided to join a party of mendicant Tartars on a pilgrimage to Mecca. They were dirty and repulsive; but our traveler proposed to assume their guise and habits and join them in their journey. At first they demurred at the plan, and endeavored to dissuade him. "On the route which we shall take," said they, "travelers meet often for weeks with no house, no bread, not even a drop of water to drink; they incur, besides, the risk of being killed, or taken prisoners and sold, or of being buried alive under storms of sand. Ponder well, Effendi, the step."

The Effendi pondered, but the frightful prospect did not at all affect his determination; and on the 28th of March, 1863, the party left Teheran, some on foot, while those who could afford it hired asses or mules to convey them as far as the Persian frontiers.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

After leaving the city the pilgrims, who had assumed even meaner dresses than they wore at Teheran, traveled along singing hymns and reciting passages from the Koran. They were twenty-three in number, the youngest a lad of ten years, journeying with his uncle, a Chinese Tartar peasant.

Story-telling, reminiscences of the homes in Turkistan or Khokand, and singing, beguiled the way, Vambéry occasionally participating by screaming out "Allah, ya Allah," as loud as he could, to the great delight of his companions. They passed through the fertile district of Mazandran, the pilgrims regretting that this lovely *djennet* or paradise should have become the possession of the unbelieving heretics.

KARATEPE.

At a town called Karatepe, Vambéry was entertained by one Nur-Ullah, an Afghan of distinction. Here he was regarded with much suspicion by the people, who could not understand why a man who was a friend of the Sultan's representative at Teheran should travel in wretched dress, with a party of miserable pilgrims. Vambéry, however, acted the genuine part of an Oriental, and sat, seemingly buried in thought, with the air of one who had heard nothing. His host told the people that he was a real Effendi, a functionary of the Sultan, who was moved by Divine inspiration to make a pilgrimage to the tombs of the saints; and as

Mussulmans never express a doubt on the subject of Divine inspiration, nothing more was said. Karatepe, by the way, is the place where the last great conqueror of the Asiatic world—Nadir Shah—accomplished his most heroic actions and reviewed his hordes of Afghan and Turkoman troops.

A FRIGHT.

Reaching the Caspian sea our travelers sailed in a native boat along its shore. At one time they were boarded by the officers of a Russian war-vessel. Had Vambéry been recognized as a European his reputation among his companions as a dervish would be ruined. "Near the gangway," writes Vambéry, "I saw several fair-haired officers standing together. My heart began to beat violently; we approached nearer and nearer; all my effort now was to maintain such an attitude as might least attract attention and avoid as far as possible the dreaded *tele tele*. As fortune willed, our vessel on approaching the Russians presented to it first that side on which I was seated, so that the assembled officers were only able to see my neck. One of the officers, however, remarked, 'See how white Hadji is.'"

AMONG THE TURKOMANS.

On the shores of the Caspian, at the mouth of the river Gorgehen, the pilgrims were most hospitably received. Even "women of the greatest beauty and some girls" rushed up and embraced the dervish Vambéry, to his great amazement, as he innocently remarks. The chief of the district received them favorably and his son served them a supper of boiled fish and sour milk. Here too our traveler dropped entirely his character of Turkish Effendi, and conformed more thoroughly to the customs of the dervishes, assuming a more serious face, distributing *fatiha* or blessings and giving *nafes* or "holy breath" when summoned to the sick; always receiving in return some gift of food or clothing. He stayed here some time, gaining much celebrity as a holy man, and was even asked to designate the spot for a new altar and mosque. Yet with all this it was difficult to gain information. He had only to touch upon a question relating to ordinary life, or show curiosity for some matter or other, to make men wonderingly ask what a dervish, whose proper business was only God and religion, had to do with the affairs of this transitory world. Yet as the Turkomans are great talkers on politics, he gleaned considerable of their political history, quietly listening when they supposed that he was engaged in his devotions. On a trip he made with his host into the interior, he saw ruins dating from the Greeks and from the ancient Iran civilization.

The slave system prevails among the Turkomans, the slaves being captured Persians, who are stolen from their homes near the frontier by rads of mounted Turkomans, and conveyed to the home of the robber. Here the Persian is despoiled of his clothes, is heavily laden with chains that galling his ankles and occasion great pain at every step he takes; and at night an iron ring is attached to his neck and fastened to a peg, so that the rattle betrays even his slightest movements. Only death or a heavy ransom paid by his friends will put an end to his sufferings. In the tent of Khandjan, Vambéry's host, were two slave lads, aged about eighteen. Vambéry was enabled to talk with them in Persian, and though he wrote letters home for one of them, dared not show his sympathy with their condition. "Upon one occasion," he writes, "I thought I might, without being perceived, give him a cup of tea, but unluckily, at the moment when he extended his hand to receive it, some one entered the tent. I pretended to be only beckoning to him, and instead of presenting him the tea, I felt constrained to give him a few blows."

Although well treated here, our traveler in a few weeks became very anxious to proceed; but to his urging his companion Bilal only replied in the most placidly Oriental fashion. "Thy haste," said he, "is all thrown away. thou must persevere remain on the Gorgehen's banks until fate has decreed that thou shouldst drink water in another place; and no one knows whether this will occur at an early or late period."

Over great deserts, suffering from thirst, in frequent danger of discovery, and all the time obliged to keep up his character of a dervish, performing religious services in which he did not believe, and mixing with strange people in whom the inconsistent characteristics of liberal hospitality and heartless cruelty were blended with others equally incongruous, our traveler kept on his way until he came to the city of

KHIVA.

This was a delightful contrast to the desert lands through which Vambéry had traveled, and which is scarce a league from the city. He had heard much of the cruelty of the Khan of Khiva—that he made slaves of all strangers—that among the common slaves engaged in roadwork was a Hindostani prince; and he knew that if discovered as a European, his fate would be sealed. Yet boldly maintaining his assumed character he was received with honor, and the dreaded Khan presented him with twenty ducats and a stout ass; yet Vambéry boldly declined the ducat as unsuited to a holy man, and reminded the Khan that the commandment prescribed a white ass for pilgrims. During his stay in Khiva, Vambéry was the guest of the Khan, and—to his great disgust—received seven or eight invitations daily to dine with prominent citizens on "a colossal dish of rice swimming in the fat of the sheep tail." The peculiar difficulties of these repasts arose from the fact that it is, in Central Asia, considered very vulgar to say you "can eat no more;" and the limits to Vambéry's eating made his host wonder how one so well versed in books should have acquired only a half acquaintance with the requisites of polite breeding.

The punishments in Khiva are frightful. Our traveler saw a number of prisoners of war executed, the executioners first gouging out their eyes with their knife. If a man casts a look upon a thick veiled lady, he is hung, and she is buried up to the breast in the earth near the gallows, and there pelted to death with hard balls of earth. Warriors bring home in sacks the heads of their victims, and receive rewards in proportion to the number of human heads they bring.

THE EVIDENCES OF ARCHITECTURE.

The "Builder," of the 13th ult., contains an interesting article under the somewhat inappropriate heading "The Majesty (the 'Evidences' would have been more correct) of Architecture," in which it is shown how much light is thrown by architecture on history, and how many problems it is capable of solving. We make two extracts from the article, bearing as they do on biblical subjects. Having shown what Egyptian architecture is doing for ethnology, the writer continues:

Again, students of theology, deciphering with microscopic care every passage in holy writ, find in architectural remains some of their most stupendous references. Thus, Dr. Colenso, connecting the mention of the tower of Babel with the famous unfinished temple of Belus (Bir Nimroud), quotes Kalish, for a description of that terraced pyramidal edifice. "The tower consisted of seven distinct stages, or square platforms, built of lime-burnt bricks, each about 20 feet high, gradually diminishing in diameter. The upper part of the brickwork has a vitrified appearance; for it is supposed that the Babylonians, in order to render their edifices more durable, submitted them to the heat of the furnace; and large fragments of such vitrified and calcined materials are also intermixed with rubbish at the base." Professor Rawlinson thus interprets the history of it, as related on the cylinders by Nebuchadnezzar, who endeavored to complete the work. "The building named the Plaisphere, which was the wonder of Babylon, I have made and finished. With brick enriched with lapis lazuli, I have exalted its head. Behold now the building, named, the stages of the seven spheres, which was the wonder of Borsippa, had been built by a former king. He had completed forty-two cubits of height; but he did not finish the head. From the lapse of time it had become ruined. They had not taken care of the exit of the waters; so the rain and wet had penetrated into the brickwork. The casing of burnt brick lay scattered in heaps. Then Merobach, my great lord, inclined my heart to repair the building. I did not change its site, nor did I destroy its foundation platform. But, in a fortunate month, and upon an auspicious day I undertook the building of the raw brick terraces, and the burnt brick casing of the temple I strengthened its foundation, and I placed a titular record on the part which I had rebuilt. I set my hand to build it up, and to exalt its summit. As it had been in ancient times, so I built up its structure. As it had been in former days, thus I exalted its head." Oportet, however, substitutes for the sentence "From the lapse of time it had become ruined." Since remote time people had abandoned it, without order expressing their words; thus making the cylinder bear evidence of the identity of the building with that mentioned in the mosaic writings. We must see also a comparable value of ancient architectural testimony as opposed to that of early writings. In the latter case meagre outlines are filled up by different readers, according to their own measure of learning; but in the former there is reality before us. The superb remains discovered by Mr. Layard in Assyria impress us more with the magnificence of that monarchy than any literary work could do. But architecture, in its calm, enduring majesty, does still more than this. The sculptured decorations of the ruined palaces and temples on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates show us that their builders were acquainted with most of the arts now, and in Medieval times, common to Europe. The various contrivances used in the Middle Ages in warfare were all known to the people who reared and subsequently abandoned these piles. The movable tower running on wheels, the battering-rams, the catapult, scaling-ladders, huge shields capable of covering several men at work at the various processes of mining and picking a breach, were depicted by the Assyrians and Egyptians thousands of years ago. The prophet Ezekiel, announcing the approaching destruction of Tyre, says of Nebuchadnezzar, "He shall slay with the sword thy daughters in the field: and he shall make a fort against thee and lift up the buckler against thee. And he shall set engines of war against thy walls, and with axes he shall break down thy towers." And the storied sculptures and bricks of the overthrown structures of Nebuchadnezzar—mere disregarded mounds in the deserts for centuries—when examined "in a fortunate month and upon an auspicious day," confirm the fulfillment of a prophecy. In a word, Assyrian architecture tells us the language, threats, and the material at command of the nation in the days of its magnificence. Egyptian architecture, after centuries of reticence, yields similar information to modern explorers. We are still more familiar with the fidelity with which Roman buildings reflect the successive acquisitions of the mistress of the world. Seeing, then, that architecture thus tells the history of peoples, and thus teaches the measure of man's learning in so many of the arts and sciences, is it not meet that we should approach its practice with due reverence and understanding?

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report from M. Dumas, President of the Municipal Council, to the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, in the name of the committee of construction. The document gives an historical sketch of public exhibitions in France from the commencement of the century, and then proceeds to enquire what space should be assigned to the building destined to receive the objects to be exhibited in 1867. The London Exhibition of 1851 received 14,000 exhibitors, and had 96,000 square meters of space; that of Paris in 1855, 25,000 and 112,000 respectively; the second of London, 27,000 and 120,000; and the coming exhibition will probably receive the articles of 30,000 persons and require 140,000 square metres of superficies. The report examines the several plans proposed for the building to be erected in the Champ-de-Mars, and states that the one decided on will consist of a ground floor only, with an exceedingly large space all around for approaches and other accommodation. The two exhibitions of industrial objects and of the fine arts will take place in the same building, all the foreign members of the commission being unanimous on the advantage of that course.

A Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels gives the following particulars respecting the proposed exhibition:—"This immense edifice will be about 500 metres in length and 400 in width. The form proposed is elliptical, or rather that of a parallelogram, with a semicircle added at each end. This arrangement will allow all the industrial and artistic productions of the different countries to be distributed in lines, resembling those of a spider's web. Besides two great passages, one from the Pont d'Iena, the other facing the Ecole Militaire, a number of sectors, or radii, cross the concentric galleries, the largest of which, nearest the circumference, is devoted to machinery, and the one nearest the centre, to the fine arts. In the midst is to be a garden, which will permit visitors to go into the open air without leaving the precincts of the building. After the gallery of fine arts, which may be said to terminate inside the construction devoted to the exhibition, comes an annexed space leading immediately to the garden, and presenting the history of human ingenuity of all ages and nations, by means of specimens of the different instruments man has invented to facilitate labor. The passage leading from the middle of the palace towards the Pont d'Iena will, moreover, have a peculiar interest; being preceded by a sumptuous vestibule, which forms the interior of the facade, it will be nothing less than a gallery devoted to the plastic history of the earth, as well by geological sections as by landscapes, completing this instructive exhibition. The palace will be connected with the Seine by a cutting through the quarry at the Pont d'Iena; visitors will pass under the river, made expressly to lead to the salon. The river itself will be utilised, and will become an aquatic hall of the exposition, at the same time as a means for arrivals by water. Buoys, anchors, and naval apparatus of all kinds will here be exhibited in their proper element. Such, I believe, are the arrangements already decided. There is also what may be called the fancy part of the project, which is not definitively fixed, and may be modified or even abandoned. The palace of Industry only occupying about one third of the Champ-de-Mars, it has been suggested to transform the rest into a kind of park, in which the public would find not only cafes, restaurants, &c., but also cabinets intended for correspondence, an electric telegraph, a small theatre for plays in all languages, a conversation room, a model farm, a specimen of a camp, and even an observatory. In this part, and close to the outer walls of the palace, will be placed the boilers of the steam-engines for working the machines in the great gallery at the end, as it is not thought prudent to have the boilers inside the building."

A MAN BURIED ALIVE BY HIS DRUNKEN COMPANIONS.—On Sunday night, July 9th, a riveter, named John M. Millan, who had recently come from the Tyne in search of employment at Hartlepool, had been in company with other two riveters, and had been drinking together until they were all perfectly intoxicated. They went over the old ferry at about 9 o'clock, and had, it appears, laid down on the sand-bill which they had to ascend before they reached the main road. M. Millan had laid down with his face to the sand, and, suffering very much from the effects of drink, told his companions that he "was dying, and wished to be buried." The two stupid fellows had no more sense than to carry out his request, and at once began to cover over the helpless man with sand, until not a portion of him was to be seen. Having accomplished this, they had, unconscious of the danger their companion was in, got up and left him. One of them was found lying near to the water's edge, and the other about thirty yards distant. About 10 o'clock a female, on going down to the ferry, stepped on to something which seemed pliable and unusual, and her curiosity caused her to remove the sand with her foot, and, to her horror, she found that it was the body of a man. She at once communicated the circumstance to some of the ferrymen, and on their going up they pulled him from under the sand and laid him on his back, and to all appearance he was lifeless, being quite cold and motionless. A policeman was sent for, and police-constable Pallant arrived, and at once sent for Dr. Nichol. Mr. J. Ord, his partner, happened to be crossing the ferry at the time the messenger was dispatched, and immediately went to the man, and on examination found the pulsation very weak and the pupils of the eyes dilated. A shutter was got, and the poor man carried to the Golden Anchor Inn. Dr. Nichol by that time came up, and the man was treated according to the requirements necessary to restore suspended animation, and about three hours after his burial he began to show signs of life. He gradually came round, and the doctor left him about midnight. One of his companions, who admitted burying him, was taken into custody and locked up, but, in consequence of the man recovering from the effects of his intemperance, he was discharged by the county magistrate.—*English Paper.*

NAUTILUS ROWING CLUB.—The race for the junior sculls this club was rowed on Wednesday, June 14, with the following result: Surrey Station—J. D. Simon, co-religionist 1; Centre Station—W. Horton, 2; Middlesex Station—W. A. Chandler, 3. A level start was effected, and after a few strokes Mr. Horton showed a little in front. Mr. Chandler dropping well astern. Mr. Simon took a slight lead, and a good race took place between him and Mr. Horton, to the Soap-works Point, where Mr. Horton was in trouble, and M. Simon went right away, winning with great ease; Mr. Chandler beaten off. The race was umpired by the captain in a club four.—*English Paper.*

An English chemist writes: "A curious instance of the applicability of chemical agents has come under my notice. The action of caustic soda is to destroy sourness (acetic acid) and the state of decomposition arising out of sourness. It is discovered that this may be applied to ales, &c. A morsel of caustic (say one ounce) will freshen a barrel of ale and cause it to foam when agitated. Some innkeepers have purchased it in quantities of six hundred weight."

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ADULTERATIONS OF FOOD.—A powerful plea in favor of home manufactures is found in the extensive adulterations to which foreign articles are subjected. A merchant of New York, being in London on one occasion, visited the laboratory of a celebrated chemist with whom he was acquainted, and there saw samples of sixty different kinds of edibles and drinkables which had been adulterated, many of which are largely imported into this country. He saw butter into which fifty per cent of its weight in water had been injected, and which could not be detected by the eye. Our informant performed the experiment afterwards himself, and upon showing the sample to persons not in the secret, it could not be distinguished from any other butter. The red matter in English tomato-catchup, supposed to come from that vegetable was—what do you think, reader?—nothing but red earth prepared in a peculiar manner! And so on through the entire catalogue. Though such adulterations may be carried on more extensively in Europe than in this country, let it not be supposed that they are unknown in Boston, a week from New York, and you will find only of the trained knaves of the former. It is not surprising, when the facts are duly considered, that the poorer classes in the Eastern States take in disease with their food and drink. Many of these adulterated articles are sent West and consumed of course as genuine. The public health is thus injured, and many forms of disease engendered which otherwise would never be known. Medical philosophers occasionally warn us of the perceptible deterioration of the health of the American people, and especially of American ladies, one grand cause of which is undoubtedly due to these vile adulterations in food and drink. To protect ourselves against them we ought to make our own food, and then we should know what it is made of. We should have a better protection than we now have that when we take tomato catchup upon our steak or chop, we are not literally eating dirt.

TEMPTATION.—There are two kinds of temptation to evil, one external, the other internal. The first consists of an argument placed before the mind, inviting it to evil, or of an inducement presented to the will, encouraging it to transgression, or of an image raised before the imagination, alluring it toward what is unholy. The second kind of temptation, which is nearly always brought on by the first, consists in the inclination, rising up with us, to yield and follow the object of enticement placed before our view. It is human weakness moving us to accept the gratification presented to our mind by passion. The mere fact of an object being presented before us is no sin, nor is it a sin to have a feeling favorable to that object, or the inclination to make it our own. The fatal step from resistance to acceptance is sometimes the work of an instant; we are surprised into consenting, almost before we are aware of it, and sometimes we are wearied and worn out by the conflict, and we yield with reluctance and shame after hours, or even days, of internal struggle and excitement. Still, the path of duty is perfectly clear; one of two things must be done. We must avoid temptation if we can possibly do so, or, if we find that this cannot be done, then we must resist to the death, let the consequences be what they may.

FROM THE JEWS' FREE SCHOOL ABOUT 600 girls, accompanied by their teachers, spent, in honor of the marriage of Miss De Rothschild, a day at Greenwich, and over 500 boys were taken by their teachers to the Crystal Palace. At the Baroness Lionel De Rothschild's Invalid Kitchen, the sick receiving the benefits of the establishment, were regaled with an extra allowance, and about 200 pupils of the Free School, who did not join the excursion parties, received an extra dinner, and there were also special treats on the wedding day at the Infant School and the Jews' Hospital.—*London Paper.*

PRIDE AND HUMILITY.—Pride is such a deceitful vice that it looks almost like a virtue. The good, even while doing their best to serve God, fall into it unawares, and the world, while it is ashamed of other faults and hides them, rather glories in its pride, and praises those who possess it. Now the very essence of Humility is Truth, and it is, therefore, godlike, because God is the Truth. The very core and soul of Pride is falsehood, and Pride is the special sin of the Evil Spirit, who is the father of lies.

PIRATES IN THE EASTERN SEAS.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a letter from Saigon, in Cochinchina, dated 20th May. It contains an interesting account of the capture in those seas of the English ship "Ruby" by pirates, and of its recovery. While the captain of the French gunbrig "Mitraille" was looking out for pirates off Cape Padaran, he picked up a boat in which were the captain of the "Ruby," his daughter and a part of her crew. The "Ruby" had been pursued by pirates at between 30 and 40 miles from Cape Varella. Owing to the superiority of sailing qualities, the "Ruby" was able to escape for some time, but the wind having fallen the pirates were able to approach her by means of their oars. The captain observing that the pirates amounted to from 100 to 150, determined to abandon the ship and make his escape. Night having set in he ordered two boats to be launched and was so fortunate as to escape in the darkness without being perceived by the pirates. The "Ruby" was laden with tea, and the crew while flying away could hear the joyful cries of the pirates in gaining possession of such a rich prize. The captain had been beating about in the open sea for five days without provisions or water when he was picked up by the "Mitraille." The second boat was not visible, but the captain of the "Mitraille" continued to throw up rockets, and on the third day the missing boat was discovered. The captain of the "Mitraille" then steered his course to Cape St. Jacques, where the captain of the "Ruby" was greatly astonished to find his ship, which he had feared was totally lost to him. The pirates had abandoned her after they had stripped her of her valuable cargo, and she was discovered derelict by a Hamburg ship, and brought into port. Capt. Brice, of the French gun-brig "Fusée," had destroyed a great number of pirate junks.

ADULTERATIONS OF FOOD.—A powerful plea in favor of home manufactures is found in the extensive adulterations to which foreign articles are subjected. A merchant of New York, being in London on one occasion, visited the laboratory of a celebrated chemist with whom he was acquainted, and there saw samples of sixty different kinds of edibles and drinkables which had been adulterated, many of which are largely imported into this country. He saw butter into which fifty per cent of its weight in water had been injected, and which could not be detected by the eye. Our informant performed the experiment afterwards himself, and upon showing the sample to persons not in the secret, it could not be distinguished from any other butter. The red matter in English tomato-catchup, supposed to come from that vegetable was—what do you think, reader?—nothing but red earth prepared in a peculiar manner! And so on through the entire catalogue. Though such adulterations may be carried on more extensively in Europe than in this country, let it not be supposed that they are unknown in Boston, a week from New York, and you will find only of the trained knaves of the former. It is not surprising, when the facts are duly considered, that the poorer classes in the Eastern States take in disease with their food and drink. Many of these adulterated articles are sent West and consumed of course as genuine. The public health is thus injured, and many forms of disease engendered which otherwise would never be known. Medical philosophers occasionally warn us of the perceptible deterioration of the health of the American people, and especially of American ladies, one grand cause of which is undoubtedly due to these vile adulterations in food and drink. To protect ourselves against them we ought to make our own food, and then we should know what it is made of. We should have a better protection than we now have that when we take tomato catchup upon our steak or chop, we are not literally eating dirt.

TEMPTATION.—There are two kinds of temptation to evil, one external, the other internal. The first consists of an argument placed before the mind, inviting it to evil, or of an inducement presented to the will, encouraging it to transgression, or of an image raised before the imagination, alluring it toward what is unholy. The second kind of temptation, which is nearly always brought on by the first, consists in the inclination, rising up with us, to yield and follow the object of enticement placed before our view. It is human weakness moving us to accept the gratification presented to our mind by passion. The mere fact of an object being presented before us is no sin, nor is it a sin to have a feeling favorable to that object, or the inclination to make it our own. The fatal step from resistance to acceptance is sometimes the work of an instant; we are surprised into consenting, almost before we are aware of it, and sometimes we are wearied and worn out by the conflict, and we yield with reluctance and shame after hours, or even days, of internal struggle and excitement. Still, the path of duty is perfectly clear; one of two things must be done. We must avoid temptation if we can possibly do so, or, if we find that this cannot be done, then we must resist to the death, let the consequences be what they may.

FROM THE JEWS' FREE SCHOOL ABOUT 600 girls, accompanied by their teachers, spent, in honor of the marriage of Miss De Rothschild, a day at Greenwich, and over 500 boys were taken by their teachers to the Crystal Palace. At the Baroness Lionel De Rothschild's Invalid Kitchen, the sick receiving the benefits of the establishment, were regaled with an extra allowance, and about 200 pupils of the Free School, who did not join the excursion parties, received an extra dinner, and there were also special treats on the wedding day at the Infant School and the Jews' Hospital.—*London Paper.*

PRIDE AND HUMILITY.—Pride is such a deceitful vice that it looks almost like a virtue. The good, even while doing their best to serve God, fall into it unawares, and the world, while it is ashamed of other faults and hides them, rather glories in its pride, and praises those who possess it. Now the very essence of Humility is Truth, and it is, therefore, godlike, because God is the Truth. The very core and soul of Pride is falsehood, and Pride is the special sin of the Evil Spirit, who is the father of lies.

A TRAGEDY AT SEA.

A frightful tragedy has occurred on board the "Fœderia Arca," a three-masted merchant ship, which sailed in June, 1864, from the port of Cetta for Vera Cruz, having on board a cargo of Vermouth, Absinthe and other spirituous liquors. The commander, Captain Richbourg, appears to have been a man of remarkably mild nature; his lieutenant, M. Aubert, on the contrary, was endowed with an active and energetic temperament. The crew were chiefly Bretons, recruited in different seaports; one of the men was a Corsican, of the name of Orsini. The "Fœderia Arca" was but a few days at sea when the men conspired against the life of the first lieutenant. One evening, when within sight of the Cape Verde Islands, they agreed to make a row in the fore-castle, which would attract M. Aubert to that part of the vessel. He naturally went among them to enforce order, and was received by the men armed with cutlasses. Wounded in several places, he yet struggled manfully against the overwhelming numbers of his savage assailants, one of whom seized the broken handle of a pump, with which they almost finished their work. M. Aubert was then pitched overboard, but, with wonderful strength, though bleeding and mortally injured, managed to scramble on deck. He was, however, seized and a second time pitched overboard. Capt. Richbourg, hearing the conflict that was going on at the far end of the ship, rushed from his cabin to see what he could do. He was instantly attacked. He quietly asked the crew what he had done to displease them, and even reminded them of his kind and considerate conduct towards them. They said he was to die. He replied that he would ask them a favor, and that was to kill him without suffering. Whereupon they threw him overboard. He swam for some distance after the vessel, which was going at a slow rate and was heard to say by some on board before he sank, "Eh bien voyage! You will cut your own throats." These murders satisfactorily accomplished, the barrels of spirituous liquor were brought on deck, and the orgy which ensued ended in the cook committing suicide by leaping over the bulwarks into the sea, to escape the fate of Lieutenant Aubert. The carpenter was given command of the vessel, and a paper signed by the crew, which bound each to secrecy on pain of death. It suddenly occurred to some of these wretches that a little cabin boy might betray them. They desired him to throw a bucket over the side. While the child was leaning over the bulwark to execute the order he was thrown overboard. The unfortunate child swam after the vessel for some distance, and only sank from exhaustion. For want of wind the ship was becalmed. A Danish vessel picked up the crew and landed them at Cape Verd. There a French man-of-war, the "Mouge," took them on board and brought them to Brest, where an inquiry was instituted. The men kept to the same story—that their ship had sprung a leak, and the captain, first lieutenant and cabin boy, having gone below while the crew were getting the boats ready to secure the ships papers, chronometers, etc., were lost, the ship having suddenly gone down. The Court was satisfied with this story, and dismissed the men; but M. Aubert, himself an officer in the navy, thought he detected some inconsistencies, and induced the police to take up one Chicot, whom he traced to Nantes. On his examination before the police magistrate of that city, his story was found to differ slightly from that related by him and his comrades at Brest. However, nothing tangible could be ascertained, and Chicot was again dismissed. He lived with his mother, who remarked his strange depression, and finally drew from him a detailed narrative of the facts, which she at once sent to the Judge d'Instruction. Six men are already in custody, writes our agent, who embarked at Nantes in vessels bound for distant ports, and considerable time must elapse before they can be captured.

LABOULAYE, the good and steadfast friend of the United States, in France, is thus sketched by a letter writer:—Laboulaye appears to be about fifty years of age. He has a broad, oval face, dark complexion, good stock of hair, good intellectual development from a phenological point of view, an honest benevolent expression, and, apparently, a good constitution; he may be called a solid, substantial man. According to his own statement, he is a member of the corps of French lawyers, which body, he says, have never been among the foremost promoters of liberty. However true this may be, he is himself an exception in these days, for he never loses sight of the subject. He holds office as Professor of Jurisprudence, and lectures on eminent jurisprudent writers, and he pleads the development of *la Droit* historically. Laboulaye is fluent in his delivery, clear in his ideas, distinct in his utterance, and remarkably successful in securing unflinching attention. Indeed, the same may be said of all French lecturers, who are perfect models of lecturers. It may be accounted for in the fact of their being masters of their subjects, never at a loss for ideas, and never without purpose and plan in delivering them. Laboulaye has notes before him, but seldom refers to them. Like all French lecturers, he sits, while speaking, behind a semi-circular tribune, raised so as to see and be seen, with a glass of *eau sucrée* by his side. His manner is colloquial; it seems as if he was holding a conversation with his audience rather than addressing them, there being no attempt at oratorical display, either in gesture or style. He is, of course, a humorist, but of the quiet kind. Good taste regulates the introduction of the laugh, it being a means of enforcing an idea, and not simply to keep the audience in a state of pleasant irritation. The French make great use of irony, the merely ludicrous not being a favorite phase of humor with them. The gravest of lecturers will occasionally be ironical. In conclusion, Laboulaye is a great favorite with the ladies. The *pen* (so it appears to me), a space enclosed around the lecturer's desk, in which the ladies sit apart from the gentlemen, is always full.

ENERGY.—It is a common error to mistake mere effort for energy. Where there is real power adequate to the performance of the task in hand, there will be no effort. The strong man will lift a weight easily and even gracefully, while the weak man, who rushes forward and puts forth all his strength, may pant and tug at the burden, but either fails to accomplish the task or does it only in a strained and awkward manner, showing plainly his want of the requisite power. There is in connection with every form of bravery a true energy and its counterfeit. Bluster is not courage, rashness is not readiness, doggedness is not fortitude, stupidity is not patience, foolishness is not valor, recklessness is not magnanimity, and desperation is not self-devotion.

THE KING OF SWEDEN has, at last, published his small volume of lyric poems. On the title-page is a vignette, representing the King's cipher, encircled by flowers, and bearing the words *Petite poesies*.

SILVERING GLASS.

The recent employment of silvered glass for the reflectors of telescopes having caused attention to be directed to this subject, many endeavors have been made to simplify the somewhat complicated operations. The following method, described in the London *Photographic News*, is more full than any other that we have before seen. The solutions employed are four in number and they require some care in their first preparation; but once made they are always ready, and can be used with great rapidity and certainty for depositing a lustrous, mirror-like surface of silver on a piece of glass of any desired shape or curvature:—

Solution 1 is prepared by dissolving, 1 part, by weight, of nitrate of silver in 10 parts of distilled water.

Solution 2 consists of an aqueous solution of pure ammonia, having a density of 1.20 Carrière.

Solution 3 consists of 4 parts of pure caustic soda in 100 of distilled water.

Solution 4 is made by dissolving 12½ parts of the best white loaf sugar in 100 parts of distilled water. To this add 1 part, by measure, of nitric acid, boil for twenty minutes, in order to alter the molecular arrangement of the particles of the sugar, and then add water to increase the volume to 500 parts by measure, and finally add 50 parts of alcohol.

These solutions will remain unchanged for a long time. When required for use, prepare an argentiferous liquid by pouring into a flask 12 parts, by measure, of the silver solution, No. 1; 8 parts, by measure, of the ammoniacal solution, No. 2; then 20 parts of the soda solution, No. 3; and, lastly, add 60 parts of distilled water, in order to make up the volume to 100.

If the proportions have been properly observed, the liquid so prepared will be perfectly clear, but will be rendered turbid by the smallest addition of nitrate of silver solution. It must be allowed to remain without disturbance for twenty-four hours, to permit the floating particles to settle. The clear liquid decanted from the sediment will then be ready for use.

The surface of the glass which has to be silvered must be well cleaned with a tuft of cotton and a few drops of nitric acid, and then washed with distilled water. Drain it, and support it on the surface of the silvering bath, which is composed of the above-described argentiferous liquid, with the addition of 1-10th or 1-12th by volume of the sugar solution, No. 4. The surface to be silvered should, by preference, be at the upper part of the liquid, so that the silver may be deposited on it from below upward. There are two advantages in this:—first, the deposit is finer and more even; and, second, there is no danger of floating particles of dust settling on the surface. It is, however, scarcely necessary to say that silver will be deposited upon every part of the glass which is under the surface of the liquid, as well as upon the sides and bottom of the vessel; so that, as a matter of economy, as little as possible of the back of the glass should be exposed to the action of the liquid. The action seems to be somewhat of a photographic character, being more rapid in the light than in darkness. Under the influence of diffused light the liquid becomes yellow, then brown, and in a few minutes the whole of the exposed surface of the glass will be covered with a fine deposit of silver. In about a quarter of an hour the thickness of the metallic coating will be sufficient to bear the subsequent operations without injury; it must then be washed with plenty of water, and rested by one corner on several thickness of blotting-paper to dry spontaneously. The surface will now be covered with a thin whitish veil, which may be readily removed by gentle friction with chamois leather; it may afterwards be polished with jewellers' rouge, when a perfectly brilliant surface will be produced.

THE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.—The *Avenir National* says:—"The squadron which will assemble this summer at Cherbourg will consist of five vessels:—The *Magenta* and the *Plandre*, now at Cherbourg; the *Heroine*, expected from L'Orient, and the *Valeraine* and the *Magicienne*, from Brest. The *Gauloise*, recently launched at the latter port, will not go to Cherbourg until the autumn. This squadron, which is to go to Plymouth and there meet the English iron-clad squadron, will, it is stated, be commanded by Rear-Admiral Dupuy. Among the vessels in course of construction at Cherbourg are four iron-clads. The construction of the iron-clad turret ram *Marengo* is being actively pushed forward at Toulon. The ram *Taureau* will carry only one gun in her iron tower. This monster cannon, rifled and hooped, will weigh 22 tons, and discharge projectiles of 250 kilograms (about 550 lbs.). Her engines are 500 horse-power, and her assumed speed twelve miles an hour. She is furnished also with twin screws, which will enable her to turn in a very small circle." The following additional particulars respecting this vessel are from the French papers:—"The new iron-clad ram, the *Taureau*, recently launched at Toulon, was built from drawings made by M. Dupuy de Lome. It presents a very formidable, though by no means graceful, aspect. Being intended for the defence of ports and roadsteads, it has a very small draught of water, and can, therefore, run into shallows where large vessels cannot approach it. Its prow is armed with a massive bronze cone, which, when driven at the rate of twelve knots an hour, by an engine of 500 horse-power, will suffice to destroy the stoutest ship. The *Taureau* has two screws, which enable it to turn in a very short radius, even when going twelve knots an hour, whereas a frigate going at that speed could not turn a circle of less than 600 metres in diameter. The ram is to carry a single gun of twenty tons weight; it is iron-clad from end to end to the depth of three feet below the water line. The deck is covered throughout by a kind of ball-proof cylindrical dome, which effectually protects the crew and engine from the enemy's fire, and is of too steep a pitch for any one to walk on it. There is consequently, no danger of its being boarded by an enemy."

TERRIBLE FIRE IN MANILLA.—On the 30th of April and the 2d of May, two terrible fires occurred in the suburbs of Manilla and the villages adjoining. More than 6,000 houses were destroyed. The majority were indeed, only huts constructed of reeds and bamboo, but the damage is considerable, as the most handsome country houses, as well as the storehouses of rice, sugar, and coffee, were likewise a prey to the flames. Several persons also perished. The hot and dry weather of the previous weeks had dried the wooden houses in such a manner that they burnt like straw, and the flames only stayed when nothing was left to burn.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.—On Saturday, July 16th, on the beach a bottle tightly corked was picked up on the beach near Southampton, which on being broken was found to contain a leaf torn from a pocket-book, upon which, was the following:—"Jan. 23, 1865.—Dear Friends:—We are sinking; the pumps won't work; in lat. 35 deg., long. 19 30. Capt. John Roberts, screw steamer "Golden Eagle." Anybody picking this up is requested to take it to the nearest magistrate."—*English Paper.*

A BALLOON DUEL.

Perhaps the most remarkable duel ever fought took place in 1703. It was peculiarly French in its tone, and could hardly have occurred under another than a French state of society. M. Le Grampe and M. Le Pique had a quarrel arising out of jealousy concerning a lady engaged at the Imperial Opera. They agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims; and in order that the heat of angry passion should not interfere with the polished elegance of the proceeding, they postponed the duel for a month, the lady agreeing to bestow her smiles on the survivor of the two, if the other was killed; or, at all events, this was inferred by the two men, if not actually expressed. The duelists were to fight in the air. Two balloons were constructed, precisely alike. On the day denoted, Le Grampe and his second entered the car of one balloon. Le Pique and his second that of the other; it was in the Garden of the Tuileries, the immense concourse of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at each other's balloons, in order to bring them down by the escape of gas; and, as pistols might hardly have served the purpose, each aeronaut took a blunderbuss in his car. At a given signal the ropes that retained the cars we cut, and the balloons ascended. The wind was moderate, and kept the balloons in about their original distance of eighty yards apart. When half a mile above the surface of the earth, a preconcerted signal for firing was given. M. Le Pique fired but missed. M. Le Grampe fired, and sent a ball through Le Pique's balloon. The balloon collapsed, the car descended with frightful rapidity, and Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces. Le Grampe continued his ascent triumphantly, and terminated his aerial voyage successful at a distance of seven leagues from Paris.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A FIREMAN.—A fire broke out on the 4th July at Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, and the Prince came out strong in the volunteer fireman line. The London *Daily News* says: "He was on the spot immediately, and seeing the urgency of the case, without a moment's hesitation threw off coat and waistcoat and handed buckets of water from the tank or threw them on the fire, with more alacrity perhaps than any of the other persons assisting, although they were stimulated to use the greatest exertion by the example set them. Major Grey, the equestrian in waiting, also seconded the efforts of the Prince most laudably. Boards were torn up in some of the passages, and cuttings were made in some of the walls, in order to admit of the downpour of water, as it was found that the fire had extended under the floors, and was rapidly making its way from the place where it broke out; and it is quite as well that this was done, for in the confusion which prevailed the fire might have spread unperceived while attention was directed to one particular part. In order also the more effectually to combat the danger, an entrance was effected into that part of the building commonly called the "cockloft," as it was here that the shaft terminated, and of course in this confined space but few could work at one time. The Prince of Wales, who, besides his active exertions, had given most judicious orders throughout the exciting scene, penetrated into the region indicated, and, not knowing that to secure one's safety it was necessary to tread on the joists, trod on the lath and plaster work constituting the ceiling of the apartment beneath. This not proving sufficiently strong to maintain his weight, he fell through, but fortunately the joists prevented him from falling far, and he quickly extricated himself, laughing most heartily at the drollness of the mishap, even amidst the danger which threatened. As soon as the fire had declared itself, the Princess of Wales removed to the other side of the royal residence, whither Prince Albert Victor and his infant brother were conveyed. Her royal highness naturally betrayed much anxiety, and even ventured occasionally towards the scene of danger to satisfy herself as to the progress of the fire. The Prince of Wales, as soon as the fire was extinguished, though in a condition in which he was recognizable, failed not to remember those who had assisted him, and ordered refreshments to be served out to the blackened and begrimed people who had worked so hard and well.

FORMS OF GREETING.—As for salutations, these are as various as the races of men; but in almost all places is found some trace or use of the hand-grasp, as a symbol of union and affection. Shaking hands is not a universal original custom, but it is almost universally adopted when once introduced. The Fejians used to smell and sniff at their friends before the Europeans came among them to teach them better manners; now they shake hands like sane and cleanly people. The Wanika, near Bombay, grasp hands, but with the Moslem speciality of pressings the thumbs as well. The red Indians have adopted the habit of shaking hands from the white men; but the clasped hands, emblematic of friendship, had existed among them as a sign for centuries before; and the joined hands forming part of so many different marriage ceremonies, may be taken as the almost instinctive emblem of union and affection. The red Indians rub each other's arms, breasts, and stomach, and then rub their own to testify their joy at meeting; the men of Central Africa rub each other's arms up and down; the Polynesians stroke their own faces with their friend's; the New Zealanders press noses with certain formalities; so do the Lapland Highlanders; the Andaman Islands blow into each other's hands with a cooing murmur; an Indian tribe on the Gulf of Mexico blow into each other's ears—which must be a queer and unpleasant manner of saying "How'ay do;" and the Tierra del Fuegians jump about like dogs or "the Cure." We kiss when we do not shake hands; but out kissing is only a variation of the New Zealanders' pressing noses; and the "pump handle" is not so very far removed from the savage's rubbing his friend's arms as his most appropriate manner of expressing his esteem.

MODESTY.—When sincere and unaffected, modesty conveys a graceful tribute of deference and respect to the merits of others, which charms the eye and wins the heart, even of the bold and the proud. True modesty is true humility put into practice. We find that modesty is not the virtue of persons who are unreflecting and who are easily driven hither and thither by the untutored instincts and hasty impulses of their nature. On the contrary, the man of solid merit and ripe thought is much more likely to be modest and retiring, than the man of trifling pursuits, of imperfect education, and unmistakable mediocrity. This does not happen because the great man is ignorant of his great powers, or the good man of his good qualities.

A benefit on behalf of poor Giuglini, was announced, for the first of July, at the Hanover Square Rooms.



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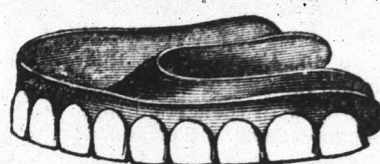
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The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Saul und David.

Der König sitzt auf seinem Throne bang;
Er winkt, den Sohn des Isaac zu rufen:
Komm Knabe, komm mit deinem Harfenklang
Und jener ließ sich nieder auf den Stufen.

„Der Herr ist groß!“ beginnt er feierlich,
Geschöpfe spiegeln ihres Schöpfers Wonne;
Der Morgen graut, die Wellen theilen sich,
Und wandelnd singt ihr lobes Lied die Sonne.

Die schwere Krone löse dir vom Haupt
Und tret' hinaus in reine Weite!
Die Kette prangt, der Busch ist neubelaubt,
Die Rosen blühen und verschönern das Fäst.

War bin ich nur ein schlichter Hirtensohn,
Doch fühl' ich bis zum Himmel mich erheben;
Was mußst du fällen, König auf dem Thron,
Wie muß dein Herz den Gott der Väter loben!

Doch keine Wimper neigt du thränenstern,
Doch sie des Auges Glanz verbeibet,
Wie groß ist Jehova! o blick' umher!
Und wachend füllt die ganze Seele!

So laß dein Herz, o Gott, so laß dein Ohr,
An meiner Töne Harmonie sich laben;
Alein der König springt in Wuth empor,
Und wirft den Speiß nach dem erschrockenen Knaben.

Aug. Graf v. Plathen.

Ein Besuch auf dem alten jüdischen Friedhof zu Berlin.

Von Herman Jacoby.

Die Beschäftigung mit den Worten Moses Mendelssohns' erregte schon lange in uns den Wunsch, die Städte aufzusuchen, an welcher die irdische Hülle des großen Philosophen den ewigen Frieden schlüßt. Ein herrlicher Frühlingstag voll sonnigem Matenglanz war über Berlin aufgegangen; durch die Straßen wogten die Scharen fröhlich gekleideter Spaziergänger, rollten ununterbrochen glänzende Karossen den Thoren zu, aus denen sich einer Kieselbahn gleich die Volksmassen in's Freie wälzten. In der Oranienburgerstraße hatten wir den Menschenstrom verlassen, um in der engen Hamburgerstraße einzubiegen und nach wenigen Schritten war das Ziel erreicht. Durch eine unscheinbare hölzerne Pforte gelangt man auf dem Gottesacker, der vier Generationen der Berliner jüdischen Gemeinde in seinem Schooße birgt; rings erheben sich hohe Gebäude, die jüdische Altersversorgungsanstalt, die Gemeindefschule und das frühere Krankenhaus, welche mit ihren dunklen Mauern den Friedhof in dämmernden Schatten hüllen; nur nach Norden begrünt ihn ein freier Platz, der Sophientisch mit der Sophienkirche, vielleicht die einzige Kirche der Gärten, deren Spitze nicht von ihrem Symbol dem Kreuz, sondern von einem Stern gekrönt wird.

Abgeschlossen von der Außenwelt, erscheint der Friedhof wie eine Insel im weiten Meere; draußen pulst das volle Leben durch die Adern der Residenz, hier verfällt sein Geräusch in ein dumpfes Brausen gleich ferner, Brandung; zwischen erdicht aus dem niedrigen Buschwerk kurz abgebrochen der melodische Schlag eines Finken, worauf Stille und Einsamkeit um so tiefer hervortritt. Ernst und düster blicken Tausende von Leichensteinen aus dem grünen Rasen hervor, einfache graue, oben abgerundete Steine; nur hier und wieder erinnern zwei in Relief gemeißelte Hände, daß wir vor dem Grabe eines Cohen stehen, zeigen uns Wappenstein die Ruhestätte eines Leviten. In dem nach Norden gelegenen Theile unterbricht kein hervorragendes Monument die Grabreihen, deren Gleichförmigkeit und Massenhaftigkeit den Betrachter niederbrückt und ein Gefühl der Edele erweckt, das ihn noch lange beherrscht und im Vollgenusse des Lebens, inmitten unserer hoffnungreichen Pläne an die Vergänglichkeit alles Irdischen mahnt.

Der jüdische Theil ist reich mit Linden und Fliedergebüschen bewachsen; rechts vom Eingange befindet sich neben einem Baume und von Hollenbergebüsch beschattet ein hölzerner Arbeitstisch. Hier fanden wir den Inspector des Friedhofes, Herrn Landshut, an seinem Werke, der Herausgabe der gesammelten Inschriften des alten Friedhofes arbeitend, die sich auf die Zahl von 2765 belaufen und nächsten Winter auf Gemeindefasten in Druck erscheinen sollen. Unter der freundlichsten Führung dieses Mannes, der sich ein großes Verdienst um die Ordnung und Säuberung der Gräber erworben hat, begann unsere Wanderung durch das Gräber-Labyrinth.

Ein weißer, schön geformter Stein, mit eingefügter schwarzer Marmorplatte, deckt das Grab Jacob Herz Beer's, des Vaters Meyerbeer's und Michael Beer's. Noch ehe der Ruhm seiner Söhne die Schwingen entfaltet und über die Grenzen Europas hinausdrang, ereilte ihn der Tod im Jahre 1825. Ein frommer, wohlthätiger Jersalit, hatte er sich zu hoher sozialer Stellung in einer Zeit emporgeschwungen, wo nach kurzem freieren Aufstehen der Vann der Erbschaft gegen die Juden aufs Neue und Härteste sich fühlbar machte in jenen Jahren, die nach dem großen Kampfe gegen Napoleon folgten und in welchen die Juden des christlich-germanischen Staates zuerst Wurzel fassen. Das Beer'sche Haus war lange Zeit der Vereinigungspunkt aller künstlerischen und literarischen Größen, welche Berlin beherbergte, und dem glänzenden Cirkel in diesem reichen und gastfreundlichen Hause verdankt unsere Kunst die erste Anregung zu manchem später hochberühmten Werke. Die von den Armen-Berlins tief betrauerte Gattin Jacob Herz Beer's, Amalie Beer, ruht mit ihren Söhnen aus dem 1827 erdorneten neuen jüdischen Friedhofe vor dem Schönbauer Thore. Noch in seinen letzten Lebensjahren unterließ es der greise Max Beer, sein Antritt einer größeren Reise nie, am

Grabe seines Vaters zu weilen und voll kindlicher Pietät das Grabmal zu befruchten.

In der Nähe der südlichen Mauer finden wir die Ruhestätte Daniel Jig's, der im Verein mit dem Mühlentreppeur Friedrich des Großen, Beitel Ephraim, die ersten Seidenmanufakturen, Dehmühlen und andere industrielle Etablissements in Preußen gründete. Unter seinen, größtentheils zum Christenthume übergetretenen Nachkommen befindet sich der bekannte Freund Chamisso's, der Criminaldirector Jigig und der noch jetzt lebende ausgezeichnete Baumeister Jigig. In weiblicher Linie stammen von ihm die Arnstein's in Wien von dem großen Banthause Arnstein und Estelos, dessen europäischer Ruf im Jahre 1859 während des italienischen Krieges einen so schweren Stoß erlitt. Fanny Arnstein spielte längere Zeit die tonangebende Rolle unter den Sängern der österreichischen in gleicher Weise wie Nabel Resin die hervorragenden Männer Berlins um sich verläumelte; weniger bekannt dürfte sein, daß die Generale von Wimpfen und von Gallen, welcher letztere das österreichische Heer im schleswig-holsteinischen Kriege befehligte, mütterlicher Seite von Daniel Jig abstammten.

Ein unscheinbarer Stein bedeckt das Grab Elias Frankel's, dessen Nachkommen wie leider viele der hier Ruhenden durch den auf Jersal nach vor kaum einem halben Jahrhundert schwer lastenden Druck gezwungen wurden, den Glauben ihrer Väter zu verlassen. Unter ihnen hat sich der Professor Eduard Gans als Jurist und Philosoph einen bedeutenden Ruf erworben; seine Vorlesungen an der Berliner Universität fanden eifrige Hörer bis hinauf in die höchsten Kreise. Als begeisteter Schüler Hegel's, suchte er überall und vorzüglich in den Salons der Aristokratie für die Lehre seines Meisters Propaganda zu machen und seiner eminenten Rednergabe, unterstützt von einer durch eifrigen Ealmstudium erworbenen seltenen Schlagfertigkeit gelang es in der That, eine große Zahl Professore für die Idee Jersal's zu erwerben. (Zerf. folgt.)

Berlin. — Ueber die am 4. Juli hier begangene Jahresfeier der amerikanischen Unabhängigkeitserklärung bringt die N. J. folgenden nähere Bericht: Nahe an 100 Personen, vorwiegend Amerikaner, hatten sich im Hotel St. Petersburg eingefunden. Die Willm's Washington's, Lincoln's und Johnson's schmückten den mit zahlreichem Sternenschnur decorirten Saal. Den ersten Toast brachte der bisige Gesandte der V. Staaten Mr. Judd auf den Präsidenten Andrew Johnson aus, nachdem zuvor den Namen Vincennes Schweigen ein Glas geleert worden war. Für Andrew Johnson, den achten Repräsentanten des amerikanischen Volkes, den Mann ohne Geburtsadel, ohne Vermögen, der, ein schlichter Handwerker, sich emporarbeitete zur Bildung, zum Einfluß unter seinen Mitbürgern, die ihn nun — in Folge des traurigen Geschicks seines Vorgängers — zum ersten Diener des ganzen Volkes ernannt haben, werde, wenn er das Bestreben rechtfertige, das ein freies Volk in ihm fühlte, wenn er seine Pflicht erfüllte, die Liebe der Nation der schönsten Lohn sein. Der zweite an der Spitze der Nation ist nun der erste Erbe geworden, schon leitet er die Regierung mit feiter und sicherer Hand, unter ihm vollendet sich das von seinem erhabenen Vorgänger fast vollendete große Werk, und ihm wird es gelingen, — wir alle fühlen es — das Wohl und das Gedeihen der Union ferner zu befähigen. — Den Toast auf den König und das königliche Haus beantwortete Ober-Regierungsrath Dr. Engel, dabei eine Parallele zwischen Deutschland und der Union ziehend, mit einem Hoch auf die V. St. Union von Nordamerika. — Mr. Coets von New York warf einen Rückblick auf die Rebellion und geistelte die Sympathien, welche er selbst früher (als Know-nothing) getheilt habe, widerlegt worden sei, daß ein wahrer Patriot im Lande selbst geboren sein müsse. — Die Union habe gefügt und mit ihr Ehre und Recht, mit ihr die Humanität im weitesten Sinne des Wortes; er bringe, sein Hoch der Menschlichkeit aus. — Mr. Kreismann, Legationssekretär der Amerikanischen Gesandtschaft, dankte der Armee und der Marine für ihre dem Staate geleisteten Dienste; sein Hoch galt Farragut, Sherman, Grant und den braven Deutschen, die gegen die Rebellion gekämpft haben. — Capitän Robertson von New York dankte im Namen der Kameraden. Nur in America lernt man sich praktisch für jede Lage des Lebens ausbilden; nicht müßig ist es bei uns, wie das anderwärts der Fall, heut Kaufmann, morgen Schuhmacher, Gelehrter oder Apotheker zu sein. Unsere berühmtesten Männer haben in der Schule des öffentlichen Lebens die verschiedensten Stellungen eingenommen; Coercit war Geistlicher, dann Professor des Griechischen, dann Staatsmann; Sherman war Banquier, dann Landbauer und zuletzt siegreicher General; und soll ich vom Bescheidnen aller Bescheidnen sprechen, von dem ehemaligen Kaufmann, Advokaten und schließlich ruhmvollem Soldaten, unter dem gebiet zu haben ich mich rühmen darf; den ich vor mir zu sehen glaube, die historische Cigarre im Munde; der, wie ich hoffe, — da die Republik dankbar hind gegen wahre Patrioten — in 1868 den Präsidentenstuhl unserer Republik einnehmen wird! (Stürmischer Ausbruch der Versammlung: Es lebe General Grant!) — Dr. Caplay von San Francisco gedachte, einem Hoch Mr. Judd's auf die pacifischen Staaten dankend, der Verdienste Californiens um die Union, obgleich es seiner Lage wegen sich nicht so direkt am Kampfe habe betheiligen können, wie die östlichen Staaten. — Es folgten Toasts auf das vereinigte Deutschland, auf die deutschen Universitäten, dem Ansehen von Dr. Rosenfeld und Professor Piper. Mr. Comfort von New York wies auf die Zukunft hin, in welcher Deutschland vielleicht, entgegengegesetzt der heutigen Praxis, seine Söhne bedürft der wissenschaftlichen Ausbildung auf amerikanischen Universitäten schicken werde. — Dr. Fernan drückte in italienischer Sprache die Sympathie Italiens für Amerika aus; Herr v. Wrangel schloß sich ihm in deutscher Sprache mit einer gleichen Erklärung im Namen Russlands an. — Ein Griechischer Herr Damalas feierte (in deutscher Sprache) die Republik der V. Staaten als leuchtendes Vorbild der Griechischen Nation. Nachdem der Sturm der Begeisterung, den diese mit jüdischem Feuer gesprochene Worte erregt, sich beruhigt, gelangte, um einem Trinkbruch auf die Verdienste der amerikanischen Geistlichkeit zu danken, Mr. Meade aus Vermont zum Wort. Der Redner deutete in flüchtigen Zügen an, daß die große Mehrheit der amerikanischen Geistlichkeit, selbst in den dunkelsten Stunden der unheilvollen Rebellion, einen bedeutenden Einfluß auf den patriotischen Geist des Volkes ausgeübt habe. Unabhängig vom Staate und von der Regierung steht der Geistliche in Amerika, abhängig ist sein Wohl von seiner eigenen Wirksamkeit, von dem Ansehen, das er sich in der Gemeinde erwirbt; doch das könne er hier constatiren, niemals seien die Kirchen der V. Staaten mehr gefüllt gewesen, als nach dem Tode des verehrten Abraham Lincoln, und die Anzahl, mit der das Volk im ganzen Lande den Antritt der

ten gelauscht habe, beweise den bedeutenden Einfluß der Geistlichkeit auf das amerikanische Volk. Die späteren Stunden des Festes waren vorwiegend geistlicher Charakter gewidmet; erst am Morgen des 5. entete dasselbe, das 89. seit der Unabhängigkeitserklärung Amerikas.

Neuß bei Cöln, im Juli. — Wenigleich das Vorurtheil, welches man so gern gegen Jersal von Jeher hatte, bereits immer mehr zu schwinden beginnt, so darf wohl folgende Humanität des biesigen Magistrats, dessen Mitglieder sämtlich Katholiken sind, in sofern in Erwähnung gebracht werden, als gerade in der Rheinprovinz von Seiten des Katholicismus noch zuweilen das Vorurtheil gegen Jersal stark hervortritt.

In biesiger jüdischer Gemeinde stellte sich schon längst das Bedürfnis heraus, ein neues Gotteshaus zu errichten. Die Mitglieder der Gemeinde, obgleich vermögend, waren dennoch nicht im Stande, alle hierzu erforderlichen Mittel aufzubringen. In Folge dessen wandte sich der Vorstand der biesigen Gemeinde an den biesigen Magistrat mit der Bitte, derselbe möge für den Bau der neuen Synagoge einen Theil der dazu benötigten Geldmittel bewilligen. Der Magistrat sagte vor ungefähr zwei Monaten den Entschluß, für diesen Bau 2000 Thlr. zu bewilligen. Die Seelsorger der biesigen katholischen Kirche erheben, in Folge dieses Beschlusses, ihre Stimmen und konnten nicht umhin, in dem hier erscheinenden Kreisblatt folgende Blumenlese abzugeben: „Es wäre ein schändliches Unrecht für die allein festmachende Kirche, wenn ein Magistrat, der selbst dem Katholicismus angehört, den Juden für den Bau ihrer Synagoge Geld bewilligt.“ Man kann leicht denken, daß bei einer solchen Gelegenheit auch die Kängel der Schulpflicht war, von welcher aus die Herren Priester ihren Unwillen zu erkennen gaben. In der That! Der biesige Magistrat mußte sich allmählich beruhigen. Der Bau der Synagoge schreitet vorwärts — der Magistrat hat bereits die von ihm festgesetzten Geldmittel dazu hingegeben — und in nicht langer Zeit geht der herrliche Bau seiner Vollendung entgegen, der alsdann der Welt den Beweis liefern wird, daß auch in unserer Provinz allmählich das Vorurtheil gegen Jersal zu schwinden beginnt. So möge nun der biesige löbliche Magistrat durch die Humanität den übrigen Vertretern der Städte unserer Rheinprovinz als musterhaftes Beispiel vorleuchten. — (M. J. d. J.)

Hannover im Juni. — Vor einigen Tagen am Wiganerfest unferes Königs, wurde der verdienstvolle Dr. med. Meisinger bieselbst zum Sanitätsrath ernannt. An demselben Tage überlag auch der erst kürzlich von dem Könige von Preußen mit dem Kronenorden decorirte Obercommerzienrath Simon bieselbst, die auf seine Kosten hergerichteten Promenaden und Anlagen nebst einer reizenden Fontaine seiner Vaterstadt, wofür ihm der Dank der gesamten Bürgerchaft zu Theil wurde. Mochte es dem genannten Herrn nun auch gefallen, nachdem er durch Errichtung einer Privatsynagoge und durch Gründung eines Waisenhauses für jüdische Knaben von den drei Säulen, auf denen einem allem Ausprüche zufolge, die Welt beruht, für zwei, nämlich für den Gottesdienst und die Wohlthätigkeit, so trefflich gefordert hat, seine reichen Mittel auch der dritten und wichtigsten, nämlich der jüdischen Wissenschaft, zu Gute kommen zu lassen und dadurch auch auf dem Boden des Geistes ein Gebäude zu errichten, das von seinem segenerreichen Wirken noch der spätesten Nachwelt Zeugnis gebe. — (M. J. d. J.)

Belgrad. (Presse.) Zwischen den officiellen und oppositionellen Journalen hat sich ein Streit um die Juden erhoben. Das officiële Organ des Ministeriums, der Vidovan, hat nämlich die Mittheilung gemacht, daß die Regierung daran arbeite, die Juden zu emancipiren. Dagegen hat sich das Oppositionsblatt Sretsovic erhoben, und spricht Feuer und Flamme gegen die Juden. Wie ein moderner Rabamandus sagt der Schreiber der Sretsovic im Sretsovic, ein liberaler (?) Nationalist, Namens Van, über die Juden zu berichten. Er macht es allen Ernstes den Juden zum Vorwurf, daß sie im Jahre 1862, zur Zeit des Bombardements von Belgrad, sich damit ihren großen Capitalien aus der brennenden Stadt geflüchtet, und zu dem Falliment vieler serbischen Firmen Anlaß gegeben haben. Bei dieser Gelegenheit läßt sich der Sretsovic auch über Freiheit und Fortschritt im allgemeinen aus, und es ist nun sehr interessant zu erfahren, wie ultrareactionär in dieser Beziehung gerade jene Partei denkt, welche in Europa als die „liberale Opposition“ gelten möchte. Serbien, heißt es im Sretsovic, muß sich vor Handels- und Gewerbefreiheit und ähnlichen Freiheiten in Acht nehmen, denn man sieht, wie tief dabei die Türkei herabgekommen, und wie selbst Staaten wie Preußen und Frankreich davon schwach geworden sind, und nur in Folge einer starken militärischen Organisation als stark scheinen. — Nun was sagen Sie zu dieser serbischen Weisheit?

Die Allg. Zeitung d. Judenthums vom 20. Juni enthält folgendes Eingelad: Frankfurt a. M., 8. Juni. — Bei einer freundschaftlichen Zusammenkunft haben einige Männer, welche einen lebendigen Antheil an den Interessen des Judenthums nehmen, die Nothwendigkeit erkannt, durch von Zeit zu Zeit erfolgendes persönliches Zusammenkommen sich in freien Besprechungen über wissenschaftliche und allgemeine Fragen des Judenthums zu verständigen. Sie haben als Ort und Zeit der nächsten Zusammenkunft Frankfurt a. M. den 12. Juli festgesetzt. Sie glauben sich der Erwartung hingeben zu dürfen, daß das von ihnen gefühlte Bedürfnis recht weit nicht bloß unter Rabbinern, sondern überhaupt unter allen erwachsenen Freunden des Judenthums, zumal unter Gemeinde-Vorstehern tief empfunden wird, und richten daher die Bitte an einen Jeden, der eine lebendige Anregung in der gegenwärtigen Lage des Judenthums für nöthig erkennt sich an dieser Zusammenkunft zu betheiligen. Erwünscht wäre es, wenn Anmeldungen vorher bei dem Unterzeichneten erfolgten, und werden diejenigen, welche bestimmte Fragen zur Erörterung bringen wollen, ersucht, davon baldigst die Anzeige an den Unterzeichneten gelangen zu lassen. Dr. Abraham Geiger.

(Oesterreichische Zustände.) Der „Neuen freien Presse“ in Wien schreibt man aus Galizien, den 25. Juni: Eine Meile von der Kreisstadt Bregenz hat Robinski wurde in dem dortigen Wirthshause ein schändliches Verbrechen begangen. Eine Raubbande überfiel in der Nacht vom 20. Juni das umweirte der Stadt gelegene Wirthshaus und ermordete alle 5 Einwohner (Israeliten) des Hauses. Zwei Töchter des Wirthes, welche zu entfliehen versuchten wurden im Felde eingebohrt und auf die grausamste Art ermordet. Ungeduldet aller Nachforschungen ist man noch bis jetzt auf die Spur der Mörder nicht gekommen.

Frankfurt a. M., 16. Juni. — Diejenige Partei der israelitischen Gemeinde, welche eine Umgestaltung der Gemeindeverwaltung im Sinne der Selbstständigkeit und freien Selbstverwaltung anstrebt, hat in der am 14. und 15. d. stattgehabten Wahl zum Gemeinde-Ausschuß vollständig gesiegt. Gewählt wurden die Herren: Jos. Baer, R. J. Baer, Bernh. Doctor, Emil Labenzburg, Dr. jur. Naas, J. Rachmann, A. Niederboffheim, Jos. Ritten, Jul. Stiebel (Rpp.). Im Ganzen stimmten circa 350 Gemeindeglieder. M. J.

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THIS FASHIONABLE
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A GRAND BALL,
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SHOOTING GALLERIES,
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The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

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The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business pertaining to THE HEBREW.

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FREEMASONRY AND RELIGION.

A CONCISE VIEW OF THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND ULTIMATE AIM OF THE MASONIC INSTITUTION.

BY ONE OF THE CRAFT.

NUMBER III.

We now proceed to show that Freemasonry in its progress, and in its present state, bears the marks of being closely connected with the Jewish religion; and in all its rites and ceremonies resembles the Jewish mode of worship more than any other. This is partly evident from what has been shown in the preceding parts of this treatise. For if the institution took rise among the Jewish nation, it is quite natural that it should rest on the principles of their faith, and be modeled after their rites and customs. But let us test the truth of this assertion by a closer examination and comparison of the two sister institutions. We will not dilate upon any of the characteristics which the Jewish and Christian religion have in common—though there is not one of the moral principles taught by the latter which is not included in the former—but we will attend to some of those distinguishing features of the Jewish religion, the reflection of which is so plainly visible in the Freemasonic institution.

The principal and most distinguishing doctrine in Judaism is Monotheism. Israel ever was, and is up to the present day, one nation, adoring One Supreme Being. Though on their leaving Egypt the people were more than a million in number, they had but one tabernacle of the congregation, and but One God they worshipped. And this is exactly the same in Masonry. There is nothing in it to inculcate the doctrine of a trinity or polytheism. Dispersed as its members are over the surface of the globe, they form but one society, adoring but one Supreme Architect, the Grand Master of the Universe. The historical parts of its lectures bear an undoubted reference to the Jewish religion. This coincidence is indeed so remarkable, that it would almost convince any unprejudiced mind that Masonry was formed as an exclusive companion for Judaism. The strength of this testimony is increased by the general tendency of its allegorical instruction, and the symbols employed for that end, nearly all of which are borrowed from the Jewish religion and history. It is well known and universally admitted that the Jewish religion abounds in symbols and allegories, as in most of the observances prescribed in the law of Moses symbols are employed; while on the other hand the Christian religion is said by its professors to be perfectly spiritual. The very pass-words and signs by which the secrets of our craft are communicated, are taken from the Hebrew, and connected with some events relating to the Hebrew nation.

Again, the construction and situation of our lodges bear such strong resemblance, not only to the temple and tabernacle, but also to the Jewish synagogues of the present time, as to leave no doubt that the former are in close imitation of the latter. Our lodges, like our synagogues, are situated due east and west, because King Solomon's temple was. In the temple the "sanctum sanctorum" was in the east; in the synagogue the ark containing the holy law, the true light revealed by God to man, is likewise deposited in the east, and in our lodges the W. M. presides in the east to open and adorn his lodge. Israelites worship with covered heads, and so does he. The Jewish festivals and holy convocations are regulated by the lunar months; so are masonic meetings. Among the Jews we have three successive degrees, or three classes of men—ordinary Israelites, the Levites, and the Priests—who, as their dignity increases approach nearer to the service of God, and consequently receive more light; corresponding to this we have three degrees in Masonry. It is, in fact, needless to multiply evidences in support of our theory. We might notice many other particulars which point out the intimate connection between Masonry and Judaism, but enough has been said to prove that the institution was planted and reared upon Jewish ground and by Jewish hands.

It now remains for us to show how far Masonry and Judaism correspond in their common object of diffusing the knowledge of God, and promoting the happiness of man.

It is obvious that all increase of knowledge is improvement to the understanding. The more the sphere of our understanding is enlarged, the more must those rational powers, which are the peculiar privilege and glory of man, be in the course of attaining their proper strength and maturity. Ignorance and moral darkness are productive of misery, whilst light, knowledge and understanding, produce happiness. The highest degree of knowledge we can wish to attain to, and which is most productive of true felicity, is the knowledge of God; to seek which, we are commanded alike by the precepts of our institution and of our religion. It is scarcely necessary to remind the initiated that the acquisition of such knowledge is one of the primary objects of our craft; and it is likewise the religion revealed to Moses and the prophets,

which bids us to "know the God of our fathers and to serve him." The teachings of our craft are intended to give us just and proper ideas of the grand Architect of the Universe, defining the relation we bear to Him as creatures of his will, teaching that we are in his hands, "as the clay in the hands of Him who fashioneth it," as bricks in the hands of the builder. It is Freemasonry which leads us step by step, and degree by degree, to the more perfect enjoyment of heavenly light and divine truth. And it is the religion taught in the books of the Old Testament, which inculcates those pure and exalted conceptions of the Deity as the only one God, creator and supporter of all things, the Universal Father and Omnipotent Benefactor of all his creatures, and the standard of unspotted perfection. Religion as taught in the Old Testament, has a tendency to improve the social intercourse of men, and to assist them in co-operating for common good. The worship of the true God as revealed in the Mosaic law, introduces the idea of concord, union, and peace. The prophets constantly and repeatedly teach us to look for that happy period when all mankind shall constitute one grand lodge of free and accepted Masons; free in a great measure from the burden of worldly cares and anxieties, free in the possession of a pure heart, and acceptable in the eyes of the world's Grand Master—when "the earth shall be filled with knowledge like the waters cover the sea; when all the peoples of the earth shall know that the Lord he is God, and there is none else; when he shall be universally acknowledged as one, and his name shall be one."

Masonry teaches us to live together in peace, and union and brotherly love, to regard the whole human species as one family, created by one Almighty Parent. On this principle Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion, and conciliates friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance. And so the prophets in the Old Testament teach us that "the day shall come when the mountain of God's house shall be established above all the mountains, and exalted above all the hills, and all the nations shall flow into it; and they shall say, come, let us go up to the mountain of God, to the house of the God of Jacob." "And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Assuredly none will presume to say that we have yet arrived at that happy period. But it is the design both of Masonry and the Jewish religion, to prepare mankind for that happy and glorious time when those rapacious prospects and prophecies shall be realized; when universal knowledge, and peace and brotherhood shall reign among mankind—the children of one Father, the creatures of one God.

We may then look forward to that time when the temples of the Juggernaut, of the Lama, and the Japanese idol, the mosque, the church, and the synagogue, and every temple that has an altar raised unto the unknown God, will be in ruins; and one universal temple be erected of which the people will be the living walls, the heart the altar; and the incentive, adoration and gratitude to the true and everlasting God.

(THE END.)

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—The gay assemblage that last evening adorned the dress circle at the Metropolitan Theatre on the occasion of the third subscription concert of this society, was highly complimentary and betokened the estimation in which our community regard these entertainments. The programme was replete with gems by the best composers. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the first part was Mozart's Symphony in D minor, which was given with boldness and vigor. In the second part, the Serenade for cornet, violoncello and oboe met with deserved approbation; in fact, the music was so admirably arranged with a view to the perfect chiming and harmonizing of the respective instruments, that it could not prove otherwise than delightfully attractive in the hands of such skillful and careful performers as were entrusted with its production. A fantasia, "Traumbilder," was played with such expressive taste and instrumental perfection, that its "encore" was vehemently insisted on. Mrs. Marriner enlivened the evening considerably by the singing of some very sweet pieces. *En Passant* we would suggest that a more liberal introduction of vocal pieces might not be disadvantageous, as a little variety tends to destroy a sameness or monotony that is sometimes felt at similar entertainments.

BALL OF THE "ALEMANIA."—A subscription ball of this Society will be given at Platt's Hall, to-morrow evening, which will assuredly be graced by the beauty and fashion of the elite circles of Jewish society in this city. The committee of arrangements embrace some of the leading representative men among our co-religionists, and furnish a guarantee that the attendance will be of the most select and polished character. With pleasure we shall avail ourselves of courtesies extended to us. Dancing, for which a large and splendid band has been engaged, will commence at half-past 9 o'clock.

At the general meeting of the Ladies United Hebrew Benevolent Society, held on Sunday, the 27th August, the following Ladies were elected:—President, (re-elected,) Mrs. Tandler; Vice-President, (re-elected,) Mrs. Rosenberg; Treasurer, Mrs. Siligsohn; Secretary, (re-elected,) Madame Waldon Cohen; Trustees, Mrs. A. Levy, Mrs. Davoga, Mrs. Jacobi, Mrs. Rothstein, Mrs. Sherman. Councilmen, L. King, M. Seligsohn, and S.J. Cohen, Esqs.; Collector, I. Gaffa.

THE NEW TEMPLE EMANUEL.

The new Temple of our pioneer Congregation Emanuel, in course of completion on Sutter street, above Stockton, has of late been repeatedly made the theme of comment by a portion of the press of this city. When in an occasional perambulation, whether in the northern, southern, eastern or western parts of the city, our gaze is met by the rich and gigantic proportions of this sacred structure, whose commanding towers, in their elevated position as spiritual sentinels, appear to proclaim, "Children of Israel," gather within the walls of this temple and worship the Lord, the God; the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, for it is built in glorification of His Greatness. "No other city in the United States is ornamented by so massive and elegant a structure for the worship of the Hebrews, and few cities possess a house of worship its superior. It reflects the greatest credit upon the taste and liberality of the Jews of San Francisco; and is a monument all may take just pride in.

Many of our readers have, no doubt, thus far watched the progress of the building with that interest justly inspired by its external architectural beauty. At present, a large number of first-class mechanics are busily engaged on the inside finish of the structure, which we shall take occasion to describe at some future period. At this time it may be a matter of interest to some, and of importance to others of our co-religionists, to gain some little knowledge regarding the peculiar features, as well as pecuniary success of so laudable an undertaking. To enable us to quote correct numbers and figures, as well as to do justice to our theme, we have deemed it best to apply to reliable parties for information, and what we present may, therefore, be considered strictly authentic.

The cost of the new building, when completed, it is supposed will reach the sum of \$130,000. That the annual expenses of the institution must, in consequence thereof, be considerably increased in the future, many of our co-religionists believe; yet we are pleased to state that probably such is far from being the case. The manner in which the expenses are to be defrayed, and assessments levied upon the members of the congregation, is such as to diminish rather than increase the annual dues of a great portion of the members of the congregation. The building will contain about 1200 seats, which are to be divided into three classes, and to be permanently sold at fixed prices, as follows: first choice, \$150; second choice, \$100; and third, \$50—each. The supposition that the number of members, at present, 270, will shortly reach at least 300, naturally leads to the belief, that when the sale of pews takes place, not less than 600 seats will be sold, yielding at the average of \$100, (going on the safe side,) the amount of \$60,000. The premiums for the choice of pews, cannot, with the liberality of our wealthy friends already displayed in this object, reach less (but it will in reality, reach more) than \$15,000. The Broadway Synagogue, now owned by the congregation, and to be sold after leaving it, will bring, judging from the various offers already made, \$15,000. This gives a total of \$90,000. This amount deducted from the liability of the Congregation, \$130,000, would leave the indebtedness \$40,000; but to preclude all doubt, we will say \$50,000. This amount the Congregation proposes to raise by a loan, having already had offers from local capitalists at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and there is a probability that through certain influence, it may be obtained from Europe, at a much lower rate of interest. Admitting that 10 per cent. must be paid, it would amount to an annual cost of \$5,000; the regular expenditures of the Congregation amounting, per annum, to \$13,000, and allowing \$2,000 for extra expenses, makes the total expenses of the Congregation \$20,000 per annum—whilst the debt remains. This amount is to be raised, not as heretofore, by monthly dues imposed alike upon the poor as well as the rich, but by the general taxation of pews, at a percentage equal to the amount required for the purpose. Supposing then that the \$60,000 realized for pews are taxed, say 25 per cent., it would amount to \$15,000; add to this, for annual rents of seats to members, as well as non-members, the limited sum of \$5,000, and the expenses are easily met.

Now to the question, how much or rather how little will it cost, to be a member and owner of a pew of two seats in the new Temple? If your means will not allow you to hold a first or second class pew, a third class may answer fully as well, it being in reality as good and available as the others; a choice being offered in a building containing 1200 seats to a congregation of only 300 members, cannot affect the social position of any member. Taking the third class pew of two seats, as a basis, purchased at \$100, would cost you, if the assessment be 25 per cent., \$25 per annum; which is less than the dues now paid by the members of the congregation worshipping in the present Broadway synagogue, under the former arrangement of monthly payments.

It remains for the members to be as liberal as they feel inclined in their choice of pews, as the annual expenses of the congregation depend upon the class of pews selected; the pew is the subject of taxation, and the revenue derived is from the tax on the original cost alone.

For the purpose of giving every possible encouragement to members, seats may also be purchased, payable in three annual installments, under which rate few, if any, will be unable to become owners of pews, if they can at all afford to contribute towards the support of a religious institution. The rent of seats to members is fixed at \$20 for first class, \$15 for the second, and \$7 50 for the third class; which is in pro-

portion to their selling price. Thus the renting of a third class pew of two seats, would cost \$15; 25 per cent. assessment on \$100, \$25; and the total would be \$40. A more expensive mode than a permanent purchase, but still not to be called a burden or tax for any one member.

It is evident that the officers of the Congregation must have labored very zealously to devise such a system, in which we hope they may succeed in carrying successfully into effect, for the permanency and welfare of their cherished "Emanuel-El," and for the perpetuation of our own sacred creed.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT OF THE LADIES' UNITED HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

LADIES:—This being the anniversary of the tenth year of "The Ladies' United Hebrew Benevolent Society," I beg to lay before you a statement of what has been done in that time.

The Society commenced with 70 members, since which it has greatly fluctuated, and it now numbers 184 paying members.

In this period we have paid out in charity and expenses (which have been but slight), \$9,598 89; having drawn eight hundred and thirty-five orders for that amount, in the same time. We have taken in \$11,485 74, which leaves a balance of \$1,886 85; and Ladies, as \$1,800 is loaned out, we have actually but \$86 85 in the treasury—a sum perfectly inadequate to meet coming demands. Included in the above mentioned sum, are all the moneys received for benefits, donations, interest, etc.

We have loaned out \$1,800, advantageously.

I must observe to you, Ladies, that the present demands on us for charity, far exceed our income. I therefore earnestly hope you will exert yourselves to induce your lady friends to join our society, so that we need not draw on our reserve fund, the interest of which is equal to fifty paying members. I would remind you that young Jewish ladies are constantly marrying; and I think, ladies, you will agree with me, it behooves us all to call, and induce each lady to become a member.

Our treasury is empty, and the coming demands for the *Yom Tuvin* will be great, and it lays with you, ladies, to suggest some amusement or entertainment, which will replenish our exhausted treasury.

I have to thank the members of the Society for the confidence placed in me during these past ten years. I may say I have conscientiously discharged the duties devolving on me, having distributed the Society's funds to the best of my ability and judgment. I have never till now refused a single applicant, and I am indeed sorry to say that I can no longer distribute relief, till our treasury is in a better condition.

I have also to thank the different officers, during these ten years, for their able assistance and co-operation in the duties that have devolved on them, and which they have so ably fulfilled.

To the Secretary, especially, I have to return many thanks for her able and willing services. That lady, for eight years, gave her services gratuitously; when the membership becoming larger, the Board of Officers met, and with the concurrence of the members generally, thought it but right to make the office of Secretary a salaried one.

I wish also, ladies, without influencing your choice, to observe that it lays with you to elect such officers as will take an active and lively interest in the affairs of the Society.

I beg leave to conclude, in wishing, with all my heart, that the Society may be able to assist all those who call on it for relief.

Yours, respectfully, ladies,
FANNY TANDLER, President.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1865.

CONG. AHABAI SHALOM.—The sale of seats at the new synagogue of this congregation on Sunday last, netted nearly \$8000. The dedication will take place on Friday next, September 15th. We learn that, owing to the non-arrival of their expected minister, the congregation has engaged Rev. Dr. Eckman to officiate at the dedication and during the coming holidays.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The California Fusiliers and Steuben Guard, Sixth (German) Regiment will have their annual target excursion on Sunday next, at the Odeum, at the Mission. A grand ball, together with distribution of prizes, will take place at Platt's Music Hall, in the evening.

GOTTSCHE.—The last opportunity of hearing this distinguished pianist is presented this evening, at Platt's Hall, the occasion being a benefit tendered to that artist by his numerous friends.

BENEFIT.—To-night, Volunteer "7" take a benefit at the Opera House. We hope the "boys" will be well patronized, so that they may net a handsome sum.

THE AFFAIR OF A NEW YORK BANK.—A very singular case was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday and Thursday. Some time ago, an American, of the name of Windsor, was arrested in London on the charge of stealing a large amount of money in gold and greenbacks from the Mercantile Bank of New York, of which bank he had been the cashier. The magistrate before whom the prisoner was taken refused to entertain the criminal charge, and finally the bank determined to proceed against him in a civil action, suing him for debt to the amount of the sum abstracted. This trial was brought to a close on Thursday, and the jury returned a verdict for the bank, finding the defendant indebted to them in the sum \$56,793, at the same time that they censured the lax mode in which the business of the bank appeared to be conducted.

STONE FROM THE QUARRY.—Mr. Grant, proprietor of several large quarries on the American river, has made arrangements by which he can supply contractors and builders with a good, durable article, at the rate of 1,000 feet per day, deliverable at the depot, on the Camanche lot, foot of Third street.

Prince Napoleon, it is said, has arranged a journey to Kamtschatka, with the view to scientific pursuits, and will be accompanied by several naturalists.

A JEWISH SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR.

We notice, as a curiosity, that a Jew not only excelled as a Shakespearean actor, but actually successfully performed the part of Shylock. A correspondent of the *National Union* of Cincinnati, United States, who records his "Reminiscences of the Theatres of Cincinnati and the Stage," speaking of the Old Columbia Street Theatre, writes:

I now desire to mention another bright particular luminary who figured on the stage of the Old Columbia, when it was under the care and direction of Alexander Drake. I refer to Mr. Judah. He was a genuine Shakespearean actor, and accounted "among all sorts of people" a good actor. Indeed he had few superiors in the country—as a Shakespearean actor—in the days he enacted in Cincinnati. He was, as his name shows, an Israelite, but none the worse for that; and I may say here, that the very best of actors and actresses I have seen come from the Jews. The Jews have always, since their proper recognition in the civilized world, held a meritorious and high place as lovers and executors of Art. I know no better amateurs and artists than have been, and can be found among the Israelites; and thus all the world over you will find the Jews now the best lovers and patronizers of the fine arts the country through. Look at even our city of Cincinnati, and who are better and more generous patrons of the drama and of the opera than they? Go to our theatres, and see how many Israelites nightly can be found in the auditoriums. Look at the audiences assembled nightly at our Pike's Opera House, and I doubt that there is a box in the dress circle, or balcony that is positively not adorned with the beauty of a Jewess and her companion. Am I not right in my declaration? I could insert here a long catalogue of artists in the walk of all the Fine Arts, and especially in the walks of the Drama and the Opera, who were most distinctly and unequivocally of the Jewish nation, descent, and religion; but I have no doubt that my readers will remember many, which will prove my assertions; and, besides, we must hasten on with our particulars. Well, Mr. Judah was a Jew, and he was a splendid actor. What has become of him I know not. I am informed that he lived long enough to go to California with his wife and family, and that his wife—Mrs. Judah—as I have seen in the newspapers, is still performing in the various cities there.

Some of our old citizens used to regard Mr. Judah as the most complete and substantial Shakespearean actor upon the stage in this country. These saw him enact Shakespearean characters in the year 1828, on the stage of the Old Columbia, and to revive their memory, as also to place the matter fully before all my readers, I here insert two bills of Mr. Judah's engagement, which was said to be a most brilliant and successful one.

Theatre.—The Manager has the pleasure of announcing the appearance of Mr. Judah, who is engaged for four nights only. Shakespeare's excellent play of the "Merchant of Venice," with laughable after piece of Monsieur Tonson. On Thursday (this) evening, February 21, 1828, will be presented the play of "The Merchant of Venice." Shylock, Mr. Judah; Portia, Mrs. A. Drake. But here is another bill of Mr. Judah's performance:

Theatre.—Mr. Judah's benefit and last appearance. On this (Friday) evening, February 29, 1828, will be presented, for the first time these six years, Shakespeare's celebrated tragedy of "King Lear and his three Daughters." King Lear, Mr. Judah; Cordelia, Mrs. A. Drake.

Mr. Judah's King Lear is said to have been a most masterly performance. It is perhaps the most difficult character for conception and execution in the whole range of the great drama. Quid Rides was too young to have seen and appreciate Mr. Judah in King Lear, but from what he has heard of the fact, he would like to see so good a King Lear now-a-days. Real genuine Shakespearean actors now-a-days are like angels' visits, few and far between.

PREJUDICE.—There are souls gifted with a natural candor that protects them against prejudice, or, if they are influenced for a moment, the prejudice fades rapidly away like a breath from the smooth face of a mirror. Others of inferior polish are affected by every passing impression, as the photographic plate is eaten into by every fugitive ray of light that falls upon its surface. He who wishes to be good and wise will jealously guard his mind against the approaches of prejudice, whether in reference to persons or things. Nature often gives to susceptible natures a quickness of insight that is, in certain relations, a better guide even than logical deduction. We observe this in women particularly. They seem to feel, with the quickness and unerring certainty of instinct, the presence of anybody who should be avoided. A wife's rapid perception is, in many practical matters of social and domestic life, a surer guide than the slower judgment of her husband. But this impossibility of the soul may lead us into wrong conclusions, if we persist in adhering to our aversions, in spite of sufficient proof that we are doing our neighbor an injustice. Let instinct serve to put us on our guard, so that we may not be deceived by designing persons, but let us suspend our final judgment until we have taken time to examine more carefully the character of those who come before us. We may not be able to overcome our likes and dislikes, even when formed instantaneously, but we can always avoid being unfair or unchristian even to those who have the misfortune not to attract our sympathy. We cannot expect the world to be peopled with beings who are acceptable in all things to our tastes, and we must not be severe upon others for what was not, originally, their fault, and what it is not now, perhaps, in their power to correct.

A Leeds (English) paper says: "The other night, Miss Eliza Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, veterinary surgeon, died under the following singular circumstances: She was in the kitchen with her sister and M. Braithwaite, a butcher; the latter was killing a brace of ducks, and as soon as Miss Smith saw the blood running from one of the birds she became very sick, and was removed to a sofa, where she died almost immediately afterwards. Death is supposed to have resulted from a shock to the nervous system."

It is calculated that within thirty years there have been in Spain about fifty different premiers and four hundred ministers, so frequent have been the changes in the Cabinet.

Seitiges Konzert.—In Platt's Hall wird nächsten Sonntag das vierte, heilige Konzert der Germania Gesellschaft stattfinden; und hoffen wir der Anhängigen viele dorthin wollen zu sehen.

Ein passendes Geschenk für das kommende Neujahr ist eins der prächtigen Schweizer, die in der Kunsthandlung von Joseph Koss 219 Montgomerystraße ausgeführt sind.

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1,000 Bar stools in

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600 Extending T

800 Marble top C

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100 doz. Mah. Ch

100 doz. Wal. Ch

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1,000 doz. assort

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Capita

Twenty-five Hundred

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OFFICE

PRESIDENT—L.

SECRETARY—J.

TREASURER—S.

TRUSTEES—L.

JAMES ANDER

Correspondence

Petroleum Rectify

Temporary C

New Advertisements.

To Builders and Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AFTER YEARS OF toil, and at an expense of thousands of dollars, has succeeded in completing his Railroad to his extensive Quarries on the American River. It is unnecessary to speak of the quality of the stone obtained from the quarry of the undersigned, as it is unsurpassed by any to be found on the Pacific Slope, both as regards appearance and durability. But the undersigned claims it as a privilege to inform the Builders and Contractors of this city, that hereafter he will be able to obviate the delay in filling orders given him for stone, as his ability to deliver stone is now equal to the demands of the whole State.

The undersigned has now on hand, and offers for sale 50,000 feet of Curb, at lower prices than stone can be obtained from any other dealer in the State. The delays and extensions heretofore granted by the Board of Supervisors to street contractors upon their contracts, for want of stone, can now be remedied, as the undersigned can deliver 1,000 feet per day, if necessary.

The undersigned will deliver stone from his new and commodious wharf, at the foot of Third street, in any quantity that may be desired by purchasers, and with his present facilities, he can, and will defy all competition. All orders for stone left at the office of GRANT'S STONE DEPOT, on the Camanche Lot, Foot of Third Street, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

CHAS. B. GRANT.

\$500,000

WORTH OF

FURNITURE,

AT

Less than New York Prices



GOODWIN & CO.,

No. 528 Washington street,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT MUST SUIT:

600 Parlor suits in r. w. and mah.
700 Chamber suits in r. w. and mah.
200 Painted Chamber suits.
100 Dining suits in oak, r. w. and mah.
60 Library suits in oak, r. w. and mah.
100 Ranges in r. w. and mah.
150 Wardrobes in r. w. and mah.
100 Painted Wardrobes.
100 Sec. chairs in r. w. and mah.
1,000 Bureaus in r. w. and mah.
2,000 Bedsteads in r. w. and mah.
600 Extension Tables, oak and w. l.
300 Marble top Centre Tables, assorted.
150 Sideboards, oak and mah.
100 doz. M. Chairs.
100 doz. Wal. Chairs.
600 Wal. and Mah. Sofas.
1,000 doz. assorted Chair of every variety.
600 Dining Tables, well assorted.
10,000 lbs. Pulp.
10,000 lbs. Tow.
5,000 lbs. fine Hair.
6,000 lbs. Picked Moss.
600 gross assorted Springs.
Together with a large stock of Upholstery goods. Also, Veneers and Walnut Lumber, etc. etc.

WE HAVE ENLARGED OUR FACILITIES AND GUARANTEE PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

GOODWIN & CO.,

No. 528 Washington street.

CALIFORNIA

PETROLEUM RECTIFYING CO.

Capital, \$25,000.

Twenty-five Hundred Unassessable Shares of \$10 Each

This Company is organized for the purpose of rectifying crude Petroleum into Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, and for conducting a general business in buying, selling, storing and shipping Oils.

THE REFINERY
And Store Houses are located at North Beach, adjacent to Meigs' Wharf, where cargoes can be received and shipped at an inconceivable expense.

THE MACHINERY
Is of the most scientific and modern description, and among the necessary appliances, this company has secured the right of the recently invented

Patent Double Action Petroleum Rectifying Still.
Which is acknowledged to be the most economical and desirable apparatus known. This Still has been erected and will be under the immediate superintendence of one of the Patentees, who guarantees a purer and better quality of Rectified than that of Eastern manufacture.

The Capacity of the Still is 300 Barrels Per Week.

The services of the practical Chemist have been engaged, with whose assistance the California Petroleum Rectifying Company will manufacture Superior Oils, either on commission or for home consumption and exportation.

PACKAGES.
The Oils will be packed in cases or barrels, hermetically sealed, thereby saving from five to ten per cent. to shippers.

ADVANCES.
The Company will make contracts with Oil Companies for the product of their wells, and make such reasonable advances as may be necessary. They will also provide patent barrels (guaranteed not to leak) in any quantity.

CONSIGNMENTS.
Oil Companies consigning their Oil to us, can rely on the most promptitude and despatch—which will be sold at the highest market rates, if such a disposition of it be required.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
PRESIDENT—L. TICHNER, 425 Sacramento St.
SECRETARY—J. H. MCCOMBE, Market St. Wharf.
TREASURER—S. F. UICHAHT, 512 Sansome St.
TRUSTEES—L. TICHNER, H. T. GRAVES, and JAMES ANDERSON.

Correspondence and orders solicited. Address—California Petroleum Rectifying Company, San Francisco, California.
Temporary Office, No. 1 Government House, Sansome street, corner Washington.

JOSEPH ROOS,
Depot of Goupil & Co.

Engravings, Lithographs,
GILT FRAMES,
And Artists Materials,

219 MONTGOMERY ST., Russ Block.

Mr. Roos would draw the attention of our colleagues to his Fine Colored Engravings of scenes out of the Old Testament, and invites a call at his Art Gallery.

219

New Advertisements.

GRAND CONCERT

BENEFIT OF

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

ON

Friday, September 8th,

AT

PLATT'S HALL—

FOURTH

SACRED CONCERT

BY THE

Germania Society,

AT

PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,

ON

SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3d,

UNDER THE

DIRECTION OF MESSRS. R. HEROLD

AND JOS. L. SCHMITZ,

TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

SINGLE TICKETS, - - - 50 Cents.

Packages of Six Tickets - - - \$3 50

To be had at the door, and at Gray's, Salvador Rosa's, and Kohler's Music Store.

THE ANNUAL

Target Excursion

OF THE

CALIFORNIA FUSILIERS

AND

Steuben Guard,

SIXTH (GERMAN) REGIMENT, C. M.

Will take place on

Sunday, September 17th

AT THE ODEUM,

GRAND BALL

And Distribution of Prizes

AT PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,

IN THE EVENING.

Price of Tickets for both places, 50 Cents.

Particulars will be given next week.

FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair

San Francisco, September, 1834.

ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM

538 WASHINGTON ST., Below Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gun and Rifle Makers,

AND

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SPORTING TACKLE.

Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of London, viz: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris, Redfern, Hollis & Son and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Cartridges on the Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharp's, Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencers, and Henry's Patent Breech Loading Rifles.

We are the only authorized Agents for the "Greener" Guns on the Pacific Coast.

Authorized Agents for Henry's Patent Breech Loading Rifle.

Fishing Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Trout and Salmon Flies, and all descriptions of Sporting and Fishing Tackle.

LINES, of all sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China Grass; Drinking Cups, Playing Cards, Pistols, Flutes, Sinks, Spears, Gun Leaders, and everything pertaining to the Fishing Tackle Trade.

Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded promptly.

H. LIEBES & CO.,

FUR MANUFACTURERS,

103 MONTGOMERY ST., Up Stairs,

Next Door to Adolph Muller's Fur Store.

Have now on hand and are manufacturing a large and superb assortment of SABLE CAPES, which they are selling cheaper than any other dealer in the city. Parties having skins can get them made up into any article, in the latest New York or California Style.

We have now on hand a large assortment of BUGGY ROBES, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which we offer at very low prices.

SKINS DRESSED,

Furs Altered, Cleaned and Repaired

In the Neatest Manner.

We are PRACTICAL FURRIERS, having been engaged by Noble & Son, 82 Oxford street, the largest Fur Warehouse in London, and Court Furriers to all the principal Courts of Europe; as well as the largest Fur Warehouses in New York and San Francisco, and are able to produce an article, which for workmanship or moderate prices, cannot be excelled on the Pacific Coast.

First Premium

Billiard Manufactory.

LIESENFELD'S BILLIARDS.

Having obtained three times the First Premium for Billiards at the International Exhibitions, and as an acknowledgment to this effect has been expressed by a large majority of the judges, at the late Industrial Exhibition, ought to be a sufficient recommendation and guarantee to my friends and the public generally, of the superiority of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred that I shall continue to manufacture the best Billiards, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

P. LIESENFELD,

613 Battery street, Bet. Jackson and Pacific.

se8-3m

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.'S,

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY ST.,

DRY GOODS, to Suit all Climates

and Persons, are to be found at

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.'S.

The Handsomest and Best Assortment of Dresses, for the Street,

the House, for Balls, or Parties, can be found at

Kerby, Byrne & Co.'s.

Without doubt the Dry Goods Store of Kerby, Byrne & Co., is the best and cheapest place at which to buy Dry Goods of any description. Their stock is replenished by every steamer from New York, and everything new and fashionable in the Dry Goods line is to be found at their store. No old stock is allowed to remain on hand, but our goods are sold at less than cost at the end of every season.

Kerby, Byrne & Co.,

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

au25-4m

J. HARDY.

NEW BOOK STORE

I TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO MY friends and the public that the commodious room 428 BUSH STREET, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has been carefully fitted up for a BOOK STORE. No pains have been spared to render it an agreeable resort for the lovers of Choice Literature.

BOOKS—Theological, Biographical, Historical and Poetical; also, Books of Travel, Adventure, and Romance.

PICTURE AND STORY BOOKS

For Children, handsomely bound and beautifully illustrated.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ALBUMS, Etc. Also a choice collection of Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs, Oil Paintings.

Orders from the country carefully filled.

se8-1m

The Dedication

OF THE

SYNAGOGUE

חנכי שלום

Cor. Geary and Mason sts.

Will take place on

On Friday Next, Sept. 15th,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Public is respectfully invited.

By order,

M. WATERMAN, Secretary.

se8-2t

CONGREGATION

חנכי שלום

A FEW CHOICE SEATS

IN THE

New Synagogue,

CORNER OF GEARY AND MASON STREETS,

MAY BE OBTAINED

BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT

B. HAMBURGER, 306 Sacramento Street,

J. BAUM, 407 Commercial Street,

OR OF THE SECRETARY, 119 Second St.

By order,

M. WATERMAN, Secretary.

se8-1f

כל דברי התורה

Hebrew and English Vocabulary of the

PENTATEUCH,

CONTAINING ALL THE WORDS OF THE FIVE

BOOKS in their primitive forms, translated into English, with an Alphabetical Index and Synopsis of Hebrew Grammar. By J. M. de Solia. 152 pages, 12mo. Price \$1 25.

The above work having been thoroughly examined and highly approved by several of our prominent clergymen and teachers in the Eastern States, has been introduced as a Class-Book into several Hebrew schools and private classes; being calculated as greatly to facilitate the study of the Sacred language. The first edition being nearly exhausted, the Author proposes soon to issue another edition, and respectfully invites subscribers for the same.

Orders left at the Office of THE HEBREW, will be attended to.

se1

כשר

H. LOEB,

COR. OF STOCKTON AND BROADWAY

DEALER IN

Beef, Veal and Mutton,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Orders delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

se1-2m

LOUIS SCHMIDT,

Teacher of Music,

113 POWELL STREET

Near O'Farrell,

SAN FRANCISCO.

mpe8-3m

New Advertisements.

For the Holydays!

PETER JOB,

THE PIONEER

RESTAURANT KEEPER

AND

CONFECTIONER

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream, Finest Candies of Parisian Style and of his own manufacture, at the shortest notice.

Mr. Job would inform the public that he is now ready to supply all parties who may desire it with Dinners (With or without Crockery), at very reasonable charges—a mode which may save families a great deal of trouble.

This Restaurant is the best place to get a good cup of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Cakes, and Ice Creams, of the very best quality. Oysters, etc.

The Restaurant is open till after the close of the places of amusement.

se8-1f

BANK EXCHANGE.

The Magnificent

BILLIARD ROOMS

Attached to this well known and popular place of resort, and which are fitted up in a style of comfort and splendor unequalled in the Union, are now open for visitors. Thousands of dollars have been expended in rendering them perfect in every particular, and they are the

Best Lit by Day and Night.

Of any billiard room on this coast or elsewhere. Every table in the room is furnished with

Phelan's Patent Cushions,

and the many alterations and improvements recently made, and the procurement of every essential to the health and comfort of guests, permits the proprietor to say, that the entire establishment is the most comfortable in the Union.

The Saloon of the Bank Exchange

is furnished with the very best brands of everything desirable; as is also the

Wholesale Department,

which is in the same building.

GEORGE F. PARKER,

Proprietor of the Bank Exchange,

S. E. Corner of Washington and Montgomery streets.

se8

VISIT

HIXON'S

CARPET

STORES,

606 and 608 Clay St.

One Door Above Montgomery.

se8-3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

P. RICCI,

THE WELL KNOWN PUNCH MANUFACTURER, has dissolved partnership with the "C. C." on Commercial street, and may now be found at his NEW SALOON,

635 WASHINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Opera House, where he will continue to manufacture

Ricci's Celebrated Punches,

And will also keep on hand the choicest French Wines, and B. andies, Italian Wines, and the finest brands of Whiskies For sale at wholesale and retail.

se8

קהל בית ישראל

THE CONGREGATION

Hereby Inform the

Members of Hebrew Faith

THAT FOR

ROSH HASHANNAH AND YOM KIPPUR

THEY HAVE ENGAGED

Dashaway Hall,

On Post Street, Bet. Kearny and Dupont,

Which will enable them to accommodate a larger number of worshippers than at their usual place at 108 Dupont street.

With the well known conveniences and decorum the public will be satisfied; also with the Readers, who are well and favorably known in this community.

Worship will also be held at 108 Dupont St.

For admission apply at the following places.

R. JACOBSON, 125 Post street,

W. WOLF, 619 Sacramento street,

J. KASPAR, 526 Merchant street,

S. GOLDMAN, 72 First street,

N. LIVINGSTON, Kearny street,

S. HENRY, Pacific street,

S. SAALBURG, 8 Kearny street.

And on the day before the Holydays, at the place of worship.

Free tickets to those who are not able conveniently to procure them otherwise, may be had on application to Mr. Adolph Samuels, President, 225 Post street, near Stockton.

aullt

C. C. CAMP'S

(FORMERLY I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S.)

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

se8

ONLY SHAWL HOUSE

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Best Present to a Lady

IS A FINE SHAWL,

SECURE ONE WITHOUT FAIL, AT

J. D. ROBERTS,

NO. 123 MONTGOMERY STREET.

se8-1m

New Advertisements.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft,

von New York.

Einbezahltes Garantie Capital

\$200,000.

Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Ver. Staaten.

Versicherungs-Summen in Gold bezahlt.

Board of References fuer Gallo

J. H. Donahue, firma Donahue, Ralston & C. F. Mehlus, Franz & D. U. G.

GREAT BARCAINS! CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,
428 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,
Are Selling their Large Stock of
Fashionable Clothing,
...AND...
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
...AT...
REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.
Call and Examine them. mr24-4f

JAMES H. CUTTER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
Groceries and Provisions,
NO. 511 FRONT STREET.

Choice Brands of Isthmus Butter received by every steamer. je23

C. RHINE,
IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF
Leaf Tobacco,

407 MERCHANT ST.,
Near Battery. je2
P. L. WEAVER. J. E. WOOSTER. G. H. SANDERSON

WEAVER, WOOSTER & CO.
Successors to MOSES ELLIS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
NO. 218 FRONT STREET,
Near Front. au18-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Bernard B. Steinbrink,
Importeur und Händler von
Schreibmaterialien, Geschäftsbüchern, etc.,
No. 35 Zweite Straße.
Europäische und Amerikanische Zeitungen und Magazine, welche ich direct importire, liefere ich Abonnenten auf das Pünktlichste in's Haus zu den billigsten Preisen.
Bestellungen vom Lande werden prompt besorgt.
Adresse Post Office San Francisco.
Lodge Seals and Engraving of every description neatly executed by
B. B. Steinbrink.

ALBERT KUNER,
Seal Engraver.
Society and Masonic Seals Executed
in the best manner.
621 WASHINGTON STREET.
San Francisco. de25 tf

O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,
Employment
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
106 Montgomery St., near Sutter, San Francisco,
Furnish all kinds of

Male and Female Help.
House Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, &c., &c.
Sell all kinds of Business Places for Cash, Procure Partners, Collect Rents, Let Houses, Negotiate Loans, &c., &c. jy28

The Celebrated Dancers
Mlle. CAROLINE ACOSTA AND
MONS. WIETHOFF'S
DANCING ACADEMY.

Mlle. Caroline Acosta and Mons. Wiethoff take this opportunity of informing the citizens of San Francisco that they are opening a PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY for instruction in all styles of Dancing, both Society and Theatrical.
Inquire at the International Hotel, from 12 o'clock. jy21

NOTICE.
J. IVANOVICH & CO.,
WHOLESALE

FRUIT AND COMMISSION DEALERS,
Have removed from No. 420 Washington St., to
Nos. 405 and 407 DAVIS STREET,
Where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Dry and Green Fruit. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. y14-3m

Eureka Exchange
and
BOWLING SALOON.
In E. G. H. Building, Pine Straße,
Wagner's Academy of Music gegenüber.
In 30-1m Die Eigentümer.

FRED'K ZECH,
PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.
ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT
414 Post street, between Dupont and
Stockton.
Melodions Tuned and Repaired.
All Orders promptly attended to. fe24

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING.
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY IN
London, for sale at
NEWMAN BROTHERS',
Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street.
Between Clay and Merchant

INDUSTRIAL FAIR Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON
California Brandy, Cordials and Bitters; held
September 28th, 1864.

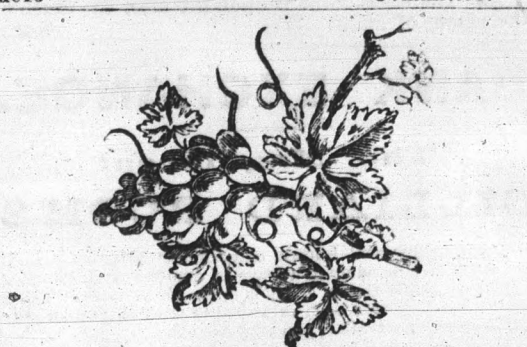
First Premium Awarded to Squarza
for Puncches.
First Premium for Cordials.
First Premium for Squarza's Hygi-
enic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Puncches, Cordials and
Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.
The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other.

Respectfully submitted,
DR. L. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN, Committee.



G. Groezinger,
DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,
BITTERS.
ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OF PINE AND BATTERY.
SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

B. M. Atchison, P. A. Rodgers.
B. M. ATCHISON & CO.,
DEALERS IN

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Pickles,
CURED MEAT,
Honey and Cranberries,
Fresh Rancho Butter and Eggs received daily, and Eastern Butter by every steamer, Wholesale and Retail.

Families supplied, and Goods delivered Free. Consignments solicited.

NO. 7 OCCIDENTAL MARKET,
Opposite Second Street, San Francisco, jy14

MENGELBERG & WAGNER'S
BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY
NO. 416 KEARNY STREET.
Between California and Pine.

Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.
Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread. j129

JACOB ZECH'S
Piano Manufactory
Is still at the Old Place,
NO. 416 MARKET STREET,
East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public.
JACOB ZECH.

DR. LIBBEY,
OF

EXTENSIVE DENTAL PRACTICE,
Will execute, in every department of his profession,

Artificial Teeth, Plugging, Etc
As well and at as low rates as any other First-Class Dentist in the State.

Office, No. 224 Montgomery Street,
Directly opposite the Russ House Hall Door.
my26-3m

B. CARSON,
CARD ENGRAVER
SACRAMENTO STREET,
Cor. of Montgomery, Under Donohoe, Kelly & Co.'s Bank, SAN FRANCISCO.

WEDDING, RECEPTION, AT HOME, and VISITING CARDS, NOTARIAL SEALS and DOOR PLATES,
Executed with Neatness and Dispatch. je16

FAUST CELLAR
BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON,
Cor. Clay and Montgomery Sts.,
A. L. THIELE, PROPRIETOR.
jy23-3m

PAUL NEUMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Rechts-Anwalt,
OFFICE N. W. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND JACKSON STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO. jy21-3m

LUDEMAN'S
Pioneer Junk Store,
(Formerly on First Street.)
REMOVED TO 587 MARKET STREET,
One Door Below Second.

Tools of every kind, Books, Furniture, and everything else bought, and the highest prices paid. Old Iron, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Brass, etc., wanted. Just received, a small lot of Real Meerschaum Pipes, and for sale, or exchanged for goods of every description. Also, Pipes cleaned and polished for 50 cents to \$1.50 a piece. Pipes repaired and silver mounted. WM. LUDMAN, 587 Market Street. au18-3m

BUSWELL & Co., BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET
Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco. ja29-4f

"Every Man in His Own
House, paying no rent," is the motto

and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.
Deposits at six months 1 1/2 per cent. per month.
Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1 1/2 per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.
THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery Street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.
Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5-4f

Something New!!
LOUIS SCHUCH
Bids leave to inform the public of California that he has established a

MEERSCHAUM PIPE MANUFACTORY,
In the City of San Francisco,
It being the first and only one of the kind in America

Having had several years experience in the manufacture of Meerschaum Pipes in the largest factories of Paris, Vienna, Turin, etc., and having availed himself of the latest and most improved machinery and tools for the manufacture of the same, he feels confident that he can supply the wholesale and retail dealers in California with a Genuine article, and at a much less price than they can possibly be imported.

I will agree to forfeit one hundred dollars for each and every Pipe purchased of me that does not prove to be genuine.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of GENUINE AMBER, which I manufacture into Mouthpieces, Stems, Beads, Rings, etc.

Repairing of all kinds neatly done, and at short notice.

Manufactory, No. 12 SANSOME ST., near Market. au18-3m

Save Your Teeth!
E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611
Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artificial bone, and gold lithodion, and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutively, without the loss of one. de2

GEO. TIEMANN & CO.'S
New York Branch

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENT
DEPOT AND TRUSS OFFICE,
NO. 218 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite the Russ House.

THE TRADE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.
je2-4m

GERMAN HERRINGS,
SMOKED HERRINGS,
LIMBURGER CHEESE,
GREEN CHEESE,
SWISS CHEESE,
CALIFORNIA HONEY, FRUITS, JELLIES
AND JAMS, PICKLES IN VINEGAR,
EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE,
LARD, ETC.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.
Bartlett & Shaw,
NO. 76 WASHINGTON MARKET, je23

"THE BIVALVE"
Oyster Saloon,
AND CHOP HOUSE,
NO. 640 MARKET STREET,
THREE DOORS BELOW KEARNY ST.

W. NOLTING & W. SPREEN,
Have just opened this establishment, where they will be happy to meet their friends. Give us a call.
Private entrance for Ladies. jy14

To the Lovers of Sport.
GUS,
LONG AND FAVORABLY KNOWN IN CONNECTION with the

SHOOTING GALLERIES.
At the WILLOWS, begs to inform his friends and the shooting public that he is ever ready to

SHOOT A FRIENDLY MATCH
With any and all comers. Always on hand, a good supply of

Turkeys, Chickens, and Pigeons.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The proprietor would also respectfully inform the

Lovers of the Invigorating Game of Ten Pins, That in order to keep pace with the time, he has

REDUCED THE PRICE TO
Twenty-five Cents per Game. au4-1m

F. C. BELDEN.
To Housekeepers and Families.

Those that wish to procure GOOD WINES, TEAS, and COFFEE, Etc., Etc., CHEAP—can have their wants supplied by calling at

FRANCIS C. BELDEN, 613 Sacramento Street, Two Doors West of Parrott's Bank. fe3

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,
A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEICANT, PROPRIETOR.
Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE. no18-3m

H. HOESCH,
COFFEE AND DINING
SALOON,
And Bakery,
NO. 614 CLAY STREET,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. STRELITZ & CO.'S
METROPOLITAN
STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,
NO. 23 SECOND STREET,
Between Market and Jessie. SAN FRANCISCO.

ROAST AND GROUND COFFEE ALWAYS ON HAND,
Also, All Kinds of Spices, as
CLOVE, PEPPER, CINNAMON, GINGER,
&c., &c., &c.
Dealers in the interior will be served at Low Rates.
Call and see for yourselves.

25 SECOND STREET, Bet. Market and Jessie. au25-3m

B. HAMBURGER, Successor to
HAMBURGER, BROS.,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, YANKEE
NOTIONS, ETC.,
306 and 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Bet. Battery and Front. SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders promptly attended to. jy21

Oils! Oils!
10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LIN-
seed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.
100 Tons, in wood and tin.
PAINTS.
50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil
GLASS.
5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.
BRUSHES.
500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by
D. J. OLIVER,
Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,
316 and 318 Washington street, and
317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9-4f

COMMERCIAL
Steam Printing House,
FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,
No. 517 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. jy28

R. B. DALLAM. C. W. ARMES. G. W. ARMES

ARMES & DALLAM,
Importers and Jobbers of
Wood & Willow Ware
BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.,
And Manufacturers of
California Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc.,
217 and 219 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Between Front and Davis, au18-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL.
HENRY NEWMAN,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Manufacturer of California Quartz Jewelry in all its Branches,
Has Removed from 126 Montgomery Street, to
NO. 13 SECOND STREET,
Near Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED
AND WARRANTED.
AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,
GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,
Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.
AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY,
Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies
and Parties, promptly attended to.
His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18-4f

G. D. WYMAN,
SIGN PAINTER
320 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Two doors below Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Signs Furnished at Shortest Notice and at Lowest Rates.
GOLD LETTERING ON GLASS
Done in a Superior Manner.
BLOCK LETTER SIGN. au25-3m

ÆTNA

INSURANCE AGENCY,
Office, 224 California Street.

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1865. + \$4,000,000

INCORPORATED 1819.
CHARTER PERPETUAL

The Large Capital of this Company, and nearly half a century of experience, offers every assurance for the faithful performance of its obligations.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, effected on Brick and Frame Buildings, and Merchandise, Jewellings, Furniture, and other insurable property, as Low as any other Solvent Company.

All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin. au18

MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Co. N.Y.
Cash Assets, April 1, 1865, over \$13,000,000
Surplus Accumulated, 1864, 1,770,000

All the Surplus belongs to the Assured and is Equally Divided among them annually.

DIVIDENDS CAN BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY AS CASH IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.

Example of Working of Policies of the Company.
Policy No. 25,645, issued August 15th, 1861, age 47, for \$10,000
Amount Previous paid to dividend
Feb. 1, 1863, (17 1/2 months) \$590 76
Amount of Dividend in that time \$1,052 13

Among Claims (by death) Paid in 1864 were:
Policy No. 8,272. Amount Policy, \$1,000
Dividend Additions paid on same, \$1,508 39
Policy No. 3,569. Amount Policy, \$10,000
Amt. dividend additions paid on same, \$5,926 06

H. S. HOMANS,
General Agent
609 CLAY STREET, Near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO. au11

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
GUNS
AND
PISTOLS,
Sporting Apparatus, Etc.

Ammunition and Gun Materials,
733 WASHINGTON STREET,
ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Repairing done in workmanlike manner, at the shortest notice. al16

SOMETHING NEW!!
WM. DICKMAN,
OF THE
Photographic Gallery
NAHL BROS. & DICKMAN,
121 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Has succeeded after many trials to bring the so-called Photo-Miniature or Sun Pictures on Force to their greatest perfection. They are colored by the well-known artist Carl Nahl. Specimens of this new and beautiful style of picture can be seen at the gallery, No. 121 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter. jy21-3m

UNION SALT WORKS,
NOS. 308 AND 310 FRONT STREET.
Between Sacramento and Commercial St.

HAS TAKEN ALL THE 1ST PREMIUM
In this State for four years past; and is the only place where an article of good
TABLE OR DAIRY SALT
can be found—it being perfectly clean, dry and free from bad smell.
A. B. WINEGAR, Proprietor. je9-3m

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RE

Voizin, Ris & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS
...AND...
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
JOHN B. LUTHER, Auctioneer
Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,
Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Jellies, Embroideries, etc.

JOHN G. HEIN,
Importer and Dealer in Best Brands of
French and Domestic Calf, Kip, and Limb.

SKINS,
Sole Leather,
Harness, Skirting and Collar Leather, Findings of Every Description, at the Lowest Market Prices.

NO. 416 BATTERY STREET.
N. E. Corner of Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tanners' and Curriers' Tools. Particular attention paid to Orders. P. O. Box, 805. jellies

Hurrah!

MAMMO
The only place every visitor is sent to

Kil

MAMMO

Six elegant Billiard tables, provided with every other in the city, and where the best billiard can be obtained. The celebrated Phila. and Mr. Kilmeyer visitors. All corner Jack

DR.

(Successor)

No. 653 CLAY

You can get goods at 10 per cent. cheaper. Call and see our

PHILADEL

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D. P. LUTHER,

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53

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HAVANA

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Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

MAMMOTH SALOON:

The only place (Saloon) in San Francisco where every visitor is served satisfactorily, is undoubtedly at

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON:

Six elegant Billiard Tables, from the manufacture of P. J. Lussfeld, are placed in this Saloon. Also, a Shooting gallery, provided with the best Gags and Pistols, surpassing any other in the State of California. Also, an Oyster stand, where the best of Oysters and other Refreshments can be obtained. The Mammoth PAR is as usual provided with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, and a supply of the celebrated Philadelphia Lager Beer constantly on hand. For the amusement of guests, good Music is provided, and Mr. Kihlmeyer, his barkeepers, etc., will wait on visitors. All are invited by

L. KIHMEYER, N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny Sts., Apol House 177

DR. BENNETT,

DENTAL SURGEON

(Successor to the late Dr. Pearson.)

No. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178.) SAN FRANCISCO.

You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentist on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25 3m

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,

Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER

IN THE STATE.

The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms. de25 1f HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

E. BLOOMINGDALE & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Best 15th, \$10,000 dividend \$500 76 e. \$1,052 18 id in 1864 were: y. \$1,000 \$1,508 39 dicy, \$10,000 on same, \$4,926 06

Furniture

BEDDING MATTRESSES &c., &c., &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Spring Beds

Of a very superior kind Made to Order. NOS. 512, 516, & 518 WASHINGTON ST. Near Sansome, San Francisco. au

JOHN O'BRIEN. J. M. WARD

O'BRIEN & WARD,

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. 610 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Bet. Merchant and Clay - SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES AND EMPLOYERS of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE and FEMALE HELP. Without Trouble or Expense. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to

JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., San Francisco. au7 1f

Identical Saloon,

COR. BATTERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

THE BEST KINDS OF LIQUORS, WINES, AND BRANDIES, Are to be had at the Bar.

A First Class Hot Lunch set every day. MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress, Widow of the Late H. I. Isaacs.

D. P. LEVI, Business Manager. au11-3m

SAMUEL GRAFF & CO.'S

New Cigar Store, 539 CLAY STREET, Near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

Always on Hand a choice assortment of HAVANA CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES &c., &c. au11

CABINET ORGAN & MELODEON BOOKS

Instructions, Exercises and Music. Zundel's, \$2.50. New Method, \$1.50. Carhart's, \$1.50. American School, \$1.50. Model, \$1.50. Winners Perfect Guide, 75c. Melodeon and Cabinet Organ without a Master, 75c. Green and White's Instructor, 75c. Howe's, 50c. Woodbury's, 50c. The above contain instructions and music. The Seraphine, containing music only, 75c. Mailed post-paid on receipt of price. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

For sale by the Music Dealers of San Francisco. au11

GILHARDI & CO.,

Manufacturers of Punch of all Kinds, And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WINES, LIQUORS

Punch: Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Rector, Florence Pleasure, Stomachic Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Khamel, Appetizer (before dinner), Pousse-Cafe (after dinner), Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

534 Commercial Street, Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff. San Francisco. de18 1f

JOSEPH BIEN,

MACHINIST 322 COMMERCIAL STREET, Between Battery and Front.

City Marble Works,

NO. 673 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE GEARY.

JAMES F. SHARKEY, PROPRIETOR

Agent for the Sale of the Vermont Marble.

Has always on hand, and delivers when ordered Marble Mantles, with Grates complete; Cabinet Makers, Plumbers and Butcher's Slabs; Counters, Tiling and Tablets; Monuments and Headstones (with Hebrew inscriptions), and all descriptions of Cemetery Work, Etc., Etc.

Thankful for the generous patronage during the last two years in which I have been established in the marble business in this city, I am convinced I have given satisfaction to all my customers, I would now state that I am enabled, owing to better facilities, to sell Marble Goods at 20 per cent. less than any other responsible house in this city. Being a practical marble worker myself and having given the business my whole attention for years, I am satisfied that all work entrusted to me will be finished to the satisfaction of my patrons. jy26-3m

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.

Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture Bought and Sold.

WM. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, Between Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every description, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS, etc. Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All orders punctually attended to. P. S.—No business transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store.

Philipp Freund. Adolph Falk.

FRIEND & CO.,

Importers and Retailers in Blank-Books, Stationery, Paper and Paper Bags, also Billiard Chalk, Playing Cards, Feather Dusters, Tooth-Picks, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.

NO. 511 CLAY STREET, Between Sansome and Leidesdorff.

All orders for printing Billheads, Shipping Books and Envelopes, promptly attended to, at the lowest rates. iv7

Vulcan Iron Works Company,

[ESTABLISHED 1850.] First, Natoma, and Fremont Streets.

IRON FOUNDERS, STEAM ENGINE AND LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND WORKERS IN SHEET IRON, BRASS, AND COPPER.

The Company are prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery, Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Hoists and Irons; and Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Railroad Machinery and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the best hard Iron, Quartz Screens of Russia Iron Punched to order. jy21

Paper Hangings.

The Finest Assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN DECORATIONS

Plain Papers IN CALIFORNIA, For Parlors, Halls, Offices, Etc.,

FRANK G. EDWARDS' CARPET STORE, 646 CLAY STREET, CORNER KEARNY. au4

WM. MEYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FINE CLOTHING, CORNER OF SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS. mr24 1m

GOLDEN EAGLE EXCHANGE

AND BILLIARD SALOON, 23 FOURTH ST. bet. Stevenson and Jessie. L. LEVIN, Proprietor.

The proprietor of the above Saloon desires to inform his friends and acquaintances, as also the public in general, that he has opened this saloon in A No. 1 style, having the best kinds of liquors and the finest brands of imported Havana Cigars constantly on hand. Every one can satisfy himself by giving him a call. au25

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers OF FURNITURE, 740 WASHINGTON STREET, San Francisco. Opposite the Plaza.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc. PARLOR SETS AND SPRING MATTRESSES made to order and warranted as represented. H. HORSTMANN & CO., au11 740 Washington Street, Opposite the Plaza.

Immense Stock

OF Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CLOTHING CAN BE FOUND.

All the latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices. H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO., 624 Clay street. de18 1f

MEYER MISH'S

Sample Rooms, No. 430 COMMERCIAL STREET, Bet. Sansome and Battery. SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,

Sold at Wholesale and Retail. Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge. de9-3m

DR. BRUNS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, 434 California street, Between Montgomery and Sansome. Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A. M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 1f

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,

For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing. This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc. 610 Washington street, San Francisco. mr3

J. R. STEWART & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors, No. 417 BATTERY STREET, Cor. Merchant, Between Clay and Washington. Sale Days: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. je16-1f

Notice to Shippers

RED BLUFF. ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company, WILL LEAVE SACRAMENTO FOR RED BLUFF, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. J. WHITNEY, Jr., President.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.

COUNTING HOUSE, Bank and Insurance STATIONERS, 413 & 415 Sansome St. CORNER OF COMMERCIAL. jy21

NOTICE.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO. I, PROF. STEWART, proprietor of the Boston Gymnasium, has taken rooms on Merchant street. (No. 530), to teach the art of Self-defense to all gentlemen who may wish to become acquainted with the different branches, such as sparring, fencing with the small sword, broadsword, the sabre, single stick and quarter-staff. Terms made known at the rooms. Hours from 8 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 10 P. M. P. STEWART, Proprietor. jy28 1m

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,

Show-Case WAREHOUSES, NO. 431 KEARNY STREET, Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 1f

James O. Rountree, Late of Rountree Bros. Geo. O. McMullin, Late of Ver Plank & McMullin

ROUNTREE & McMULLIN,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, ETC., ETC. NO. 323 FRONT STREET, Bet. Clay and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO. jy28-3m

H. ZACHARIAS,

Watchmaker AND JEWELER, NO. 538 KEARNY STREET, Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco. I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver English, American and Swiss Watches and Diamonds, California manufactured Jewelry, etc. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand. Particular attention paid to orders from the country. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices.

DR. M. SICHEL,

Surgeon & Dentist, NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET, Near Kearny, San Francisco.

Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitro of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

W. H. PILLNER,

Photographic Artist, NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms. Cards Per Dozen - - - - \$2 No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco. fe10-3m

A. CHIO & CO.,

First Premium Punches, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET, Two Doors Above Washington Market. my19-3m

HARMONY HALL

Concert and Billiard Saloon, Connected with a FINE SHOOTING GALLERY, 610 SACRAMENTO STREET, Corner of Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will do their utmost to please their guests. Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls, Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice. A Grand Concert every Evening. An Extra fine Lunch served every day from 11 o'clock A. M. je16-3m

WINKLER & SCHWARTZ,

TEETH! TEET! \$10,000 Wanted! And in order to raise it as soon as possible, I will for three months perform Dental Operations at the following prices:

Gum Teeth, on Gold, full upper or lower sets, \$60; Plain Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, \$50; One Tooth on Gold, \$5 to 10; two teeth on gold, \$10 to 12; three teeth on gold, \$13; four teeth on gold, \$16; six teeth on gold, \$20; eight teeth on gold, \$25; Gum teeth, on Platina, full upper or lower sets, \$50; Plain Teeth, on Platina, upper or lower sets, \$40; Gum Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, \$40; Rubber, full upper or lower sets, \$15 to 20; One Tooth, on Rubber, \$5; two teeth, on rubber, \$7; three teeth, on rubber, \$9; four teeth, on rubber, \$10; six teeth, on rubber, \$12 to 14; eight teeth, on rubber, \$15; Teeth filled with Gold, \$2; Teeth filled with Amalgam, \$1; Teeth filled with Artificial Dentine, \$1; Teeth Cleaned \$1 to 1.50; Teeth Extracted 50 cents.

AND THE MAN DON'T LIVE THAT CAN DO IT BETTER. N. B.—None but the Best materials used, and every operation warranted perfectly satisfactory.

DR. JOHN HALD,

DENTIST, Office, Montgomery Street, Corner of California Entrance on both streets.

S. CANS,

DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON. The best kinds of Meats always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city free of charge. my19-3m

PETROLEUM OIL COMPANIES

ATTENTION. MR. PRAG IS NOW PREPARED TO manufacture Petroleum, Hydraulic and Artesian Well Pipes, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest market rates. Having lately enlarged my stock of machinery for that branch of business, I am now prepared to fill all orders with despatch and guarantee satisfaction.

M. PRAG, Stove store, No. 125 Clay street, below Davis street. je30-3m

A. B. LEWS,

DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ETC. All of the best quality—for family use. Orders promptly attended to. je9-3m

C. & H. AND CARNES'

CITY Letter and Parcel Express, AT LOOMIS' NEWS DEPOT, COR. WASHINGTON AND SANSOME. jy14

REMOVAL.

FR. PUTZMAN, Dealer in Wines and Liquors, Has Removed to NO. 213 JACKSON STREET, Between Front and Battery Streets. jy14-3m

WM. WORTHINGTON,

House and Sign Painter IMPORTER OF PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC., 735 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Streets. SAN FRANCISCO. jy14-3m

A. F. BILAY,

Eureka Bowling Saloon AT THE MISSION, OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD STATION. mr31-1m

FURNITURE COVERING,

AND NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, 312 California street, HAVE JUST IMPORTED A FINE STOCK OF BROCADELLES, SATINS, FLUSHES, LASTINGS, REPS, DAMASKS, And every variety of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIAL of the LATEST STYLES AND NEW DESIGNS. au12 1f

JULIUS TAMMEYER,

Merchant Tailor, NO. 325 BUSH STREET, Between Kearny and Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

Cleaning and Repairing done on the most reasonable terms. my29

EMILE V. SUTTER,

Notary Public & Conveyancer, 635 CLAY STREET, Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, etc., drawn up with care. German, French and Spanish spoken. fe10

The "Model" Cooking Stove,

Of the Barstow Stove Co., Providence, N. J. UNSURPASSED IN ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY. JOHN BOHN, Sole Agent for California, 101 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco.

DEALER IN STOVES, COOKING UTENSILS, &c., &c., DUPONT STREET, Bet. Vallejo and Broadway. San Francisco.

I take pleasure in informing the public that I have again received a large invoice of these celebrated stoves, which can be inspected at my store. The attention of housekeepers is called to the fact that these stoves consume scarcely one half the amount of fuel used by others, thereby paying for themselves in a very short time. All kinds of tin-smithing attended to. jy28-3m

Blue Wing Cigar Store

526 MONTGOMERY STREET, Bet. Commercial and Clay.

LEAVY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN Fine Havana and Domestic Cigars, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, ETC. Meerschaum Pipes Repaired in the best style and at low prices. A Good Havana Cigar sold here at 12 1/2 cents. jy28-3m

PACIFIC LAGER BEER

AND... Bowling Saloon, PACIFIC ST., BET. KEARNY AND DUPONT.

I take the pleasure to inform my friends and all lovers of the health restoring exercise of bowling, that I have re-opened the above place, and re-fitted it anew. Two excellent American and two German Alleys are at the service of the friends of this muscle strengthening exercise.

The bar is always supplied with the best of Wines and Segars. Call All: NICHOLAS HIGLER, Proprietor, JOHN A. FRICKER, Business Manager. au4

TO THE LADIES!

New Store! New Goods! Cheap Prices! The Undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons that he has opened a new store at NO. 318 KEARNY STREET, Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO, Where he has on hand a large stock of Ladies' Fancy Goods! Consisting of White Goods, Laces, Worsteds, Ribbons, Buttons, Stockings, Trimmings, ALEXANDER'S KIDD GLOVES, And a large stock of other Fancy Goods too numerous to mention. Garibaldi's and all kinds of Laces and Worsteds Work manufactured at the shortest notice. Customers who will honor me by a call can be assured that they will find real bargains, and that they will be served with the utmost promptness. E. GOLDSMITH, No. 318 Kearny Street, Bet. Pine and Bush. je16-3m

MAX LEVY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Watches and Diamonds, Silver and Silverplated Ware, as well as Jewels of all Descriptions. 804 WASHINGTON STREET, 804 Second Door Above Dupont. M. Levy takes the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons that he has established himself at the above place, and requests them to call on him before purchasing elsewhere. The greatest care will be given to the repairing of Watches and Gold and Silver Ware. au18-3m

T. GROB,

ARCHITECT, No. 313 Dupont street, SAN FRANCISCO. my12-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A company of minstrels are now dilating their vagaries for the delectation of the public. They possess considerable talent, and among them will be found several old favorites. A change of programme every night precludes the sameness that generally attends such performances.

EUREKA.—Wheatleigh has again ventured on the production of Shakspeare, and again has been rewarded with success. This week, Mr. Warwick, who enjoys considerable reputation as an elocutionist, re-appeared on the stage at this house. In concert with Mr. Shields and Wheatleigh, we think this trio should bring a shower of prosperity to the cosy little "Eureka."

OPERA HOUSE.—Next Monday, a rich treat will be offered the patrons of the drama by the appearance of Madame Vestrali, in the play of "Det Demonio." This lady created considerable sensation in the East, some years since, by her excellent contralto singing; she subsequently appeared in the dramatic line, assuming male characters, and made a decided hit. She cannot fail to draw immense houses, as her capabilities are pronounced to be astonishing.

NEW HOUSE, BUT OLD FACE.—Those who have enjoyed Ricci's punches, and desire to undergo the delight again, must wend their steps to 635 Washington street, opposite the Opera House, to which place this worthy compounder of drinks has removed. Ricci never kept bad wines or inferior liquors, and though he has changed his abode, his system of business will be the same—a fact we state on authority of a sample of delicious wines kindly furnished us.

BILLIARD ROOMS.—Those magnificent rooms attached to the Bank Exchange have been furnished and fitted up in a gorgeous style. Good light, and comfortable seats, finest tables in the city, and the choicest liquors should attract all who indulge in the interesting game of billiards.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.—Those fine sable capes which are becoming so fashionable, and create so much admiration, can be bought of the manufacturers, H. Liebes & Co., 105 Montgomery street, up stairs.

TO THE LADIES—SHAWL HOUSE.—All shawls, without exception, will be sold at greatly reduced prices, at J. D. Robert's, 123 Montgomery street. The shawl is always fashionable. Ladies will do well to purchase now.

CARPETS.—Of rich colors, fancy patterns, and warranted durable, at the carpet emporium, 606 and 608 Clay street, one door above Montgomery.

For the best Photographs and Visiting Cards, go to Bradley & Rolison, 429 Montgomery street.

Geld anzulegen. Manche Leute wissen nicht wie sie ihr Geld, welches sie erpart haben, anlegen sollen. Es gibt manche solenne Sparbanken in der Stadt, die sichere Zinsen gewähren. Unter ihnen erkennen wir die "California Building and Loan Society", von der Herr Mooney Präsident ist, als eine solche an, die auf dauernde und solenne Prinzipien gegründet ist. — Es ist eine Joint Stock Compagnie, auf 50 Jahre incorporiert, hat über dreihundert Teilhaber und ein festes Capital von \$250,000. Ein Panic kann diese Gesellschaft nicht leicht treffen, da die Aktien-Besitzer zu zahlreich sind, und den Deponenten hinreichende Sicherheit gewähren, abgesehen von dem ausgedehnten Besitz, den die Compagnie in allen Theilen der Stadt eigenet. Wir glauben deshalb, daß sie dem Deponenten volle Sicherheit gewährt und wir sehen aus ihrer Anlage, daß sie den Deponenten hohe Zinsen zahlt.

— Materialien der besten Sorte und zu den billigsten Preisen, sowie auch Wein für Familiengebrauch findet man bei B. Scharboro u. Bro., 531 Washingtonstraße.

— Die Herren Goodwin u. Co., No. 528 Washingtonstraße, verkaufen gute Möbel zu wirklich billigen Preisen.

— Wer guten, "Ice Cream," eine gute Tasse Tee, Chocolate, Kaffee, nebst Kuchen, u. s. w. haben will, der gehe nach dem Restaurant des Herrn Peter Job, Ecke Buß und Montgomerystraße.

— Da Herr M. Morgenstern sein Damenmantel und Mantillageschäft von 635 Sacramentostraße, nach Kearnystraße, einige Thüren unterhalb des Putzgeschäfts der Weiss Diamond verlegen wird, so verkauft er, um aufzuräumen, sein Lager von Mantilla's, u. s. w. zum Preis.

Kauft eure Betten, Matratzen u. s. w. bei J. u. C. Schreiber, 446 Sansomestraße.

Die besten Schraubenstiefel, sowohl alle Damen und Kinderschuhe aller Art findet man bei König Bräder, 708 Washingtonstraße, nahe Montgomery.

Wir machen das Publikum und besonders die Kaufleute vom Lande auf die Anzeigen der Herren Feldmann & Co., Importeure und Händler von Holz- und Weinwaren, Nos. 211 & 213 Californiastraße, ganz besonders aufmerksam.

Wer wirklich reinen und ächten Kaffee im Hause haben will, der hole seinen Vorrath von J. Strelich u. Co., No. 23 Drittestraße.

Erknt Dr. Hostetter's Magenbitters. Es ist das beste Mittel gegen Unverdaulichkeit.

Herr C. Goldsmith, No. 318 Kearnystraße, zwischen Pine und Buß, offerirt sein wohlaffortirtes Lager von Weiß Waaren, Spitzen, Bänder, Seidencren, Knöpfe u. s. w. zu wirklich billigen Preisen.

Das immense Waarenlager der Herren Newman Bros., Importeure u. Händler von Holz- und Weinwaren, Nos. 406 und 408 Batterystraße, ist wirklich der Würde werth, im Augenblick zu nehmen. Die Firma hat ihre Einkäufe in Europa und den Staaten selbst befoht und ist deshalb im Stande billig zu verkaufen.

CHICAGO HOTEL,
(Fireproof Building.)
320 PACIFIC ST., Bet. Battery and Front.

C. W. HEIMBURG & CO., Proprietors
(Late of Von Heimburg's Hotel.)

The above hotel, which has been under our management for the last two years, to the general satisfaction of all our guests, we take the liberty to remind our friends and acquaintances, as well as the public generally of this well established hotel. The building is thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. The rooms are well arranged for families or single persons.

The table cannot be surpassed by any in the city. A coach bearing the name of the hotel, will convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

Deutsches Gasthaus.
H. W. HEIMBURG. au18-1m HERMANN DROSTE

Cotton Sewing Twine
OF ASSORTED SIZES—FOR SALE BY
NEWMAN BROTHERS.
Nos 406 and 408 Battery Street.

DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS!

The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regains the recumbent and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties.

Invigorate the System.

Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthy play.

Strengthen the System.

The best means of imparting vigor to the broken-down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Debility from whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effects, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific.

A Word to the Aged.

In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and enlivens the depressed mental powers, as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any reaction.

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, and acts like a charm upon the spirits.

For Females.

Thousands of females resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all the peculiar disturbances and derangement to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and enlivens the depressed mental powers, as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any reaction.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Purchase only of reliable dealers. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,

AGENTS,
301 and 303 Battery Street, Corner of Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SINGER Sewing Machines,

Secured by 17 Distinct Patents,

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

139 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SINGER "LETTER A" TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines.

This Machine will sew anything from the stitching of a tuck in tulle, to the making of an overcoat.

There is no machine known which can do so many kinds of work as the LETTER A MACHINE. Let it be tested with the finest thread (say No. 200 cotton) and with the coarsest thread and with all intermediate kinds, and also with both fine and coarse flax thread, upon light, medium and heavy fabrics, and then apply the same tests to other machines, and the greater capacity of the SINGER MACHINE will soon be discovered.

No other Family Sewing Machine has such perfect and improved appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidery, Cording, Quilting, etc.

THE LETTER A SEWING MACHINE will gather ruffling while stitching it upon a band, in one operation and much more perfectly than other machines.

Stitches! Stitches!

The Letter A Machine makes the INTERLOCKED STITCH, which is the best known, and which alone is recognized by Tailors or Manufacturers of Wearing Apparel of every kind, because of its great STRENGTH, ELASTICITY, DURABILITY, and above all, its ECONOMY, it requiring only about one-third the amount of thread consumed by Machines making the very extravagant and clumsy knitting or double lock stitch, which has been so widely used of late, but which in truth is a farce upon the economy of Sewing Machines.

Any person, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance how to use the Letter A Machine. The mechanism is entirely within view, thus relieving the operator of the harassing perplexities and annoyances so common with machines constructed otherwise. Plain printed instructions accompany each Machine, from which purchasers can easily learn to operate successfully.

Among the great variety of cabinet cases in which the Letter A Machine can be had, the latest and most useful is what is known as the

Folding Top Case.

Which is made exclusively for the Singer Machines, and embodies three very important things. First, Protection to the Machine when not in use. Second—It makes a fine table when it is in use for the work to rest upon. Third—The whole case enclosing its treasure of mechanism, is not only ornamental, but useful in the highest degree.

The Singer Standard or Manufacturing Machine.

For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring, Stay-making, Cap making, Army Clothing, Harness-making, Carriage Trimming, etc. This is the only machine that has ever been successfully introduced for manufacturing purposes.

It is certain in action at all rates of speed, simple in structure, of great strength and durability, of great rapidity of operation, and will do more work with less labor than any other Manufacturing Machine claiming public attention. It does its work well at rapid as well as at slow rates of speed. It will last longer than any other machine in the market in the finest possible working order, seldom if ever requiring to be repaired. That it will cost more money than any other machine is a fact being generally understood by the public. No Tailor or Manufacturer of Clothing can work to advantage without this Machine.

All persons requiring information about

Sewing Machines, their Sizes, Prices, Working Capacities, and the Best Method of Purchasing,

Can obtain it by sending for a copy of the Singer Manufacturing Companies

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

Which is entirely devoted to the subject. It will be sent gratis, with specimens of work.

Local Agents Wanted in Every Town.

WILLIAM BRODERICK,

General Agent for the Singer Manufacturing Co.

HOOKER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,

COAL, METALS, ETC.

Nos. 117 and 119 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO. au25

A. S. LOWNDES, Wine Merchant.

AGENT
FOR THE MUCH ADMIRER
GERKE WINE,
From the Celebrated
"BOSQUEJO VINEYARD,"
TEHAMA COUNTY.
NO. 311 BATTERY STREET,
Basement of the New York Hotel.

Selling Off. Selling Off.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES FRENCH CAITERS,
Of the following well-known makers, will be sold at the following exceedingly Low Prices.

Former Present
Price. Price

Vicant's White Steeled Con-
caved Heel Gaiters, \$7 00 \$5 00

Myers' 7 00 5 50

Chapelle 7 00 5 50

Wireman 5 00 4 00

Miles & Son 4 00 3 00

Also a large assortment of LADIES' SLIPPERS.

These goods must be sold within sixty days.

Come and judge for yourselves.

KOENIG BROTHERS,

708 WASHINGTON STREET,
Three Doors Above Montgomery Street.
sel-3m

ALAMEDA PARK HOTEL.

The public is respectfully informed that the Alameda Park Hotel is now open under the most favorable auspices. Guests can rely on the very best treatment, at San Francisco prices. Everything provided for the house being of superior quality, and under the direction of one of the most celebrated caterers in the State.

Proprietors: ROWAN & McDONALD of Oyster Notoriety.) au25-3m

FULLERS' PATENT SPIRAL SPRING BEDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED THE

Only Agency of these celebrated Spring Beds on the Pacific Coast, and are enabled to offer them at a lower price than the old fashioned Beds are sold for.

We are also receiving direct from New York, by every clipper, Knotted Bed-Strings, of every size; Curled Hair Tow, New Orleans Moss, Bed Lace, Spring and Mattress Twine, Live Geese Feathers, Mattress Tufts, etc.

We have also a full stock of Ready-made Bed Ticks and Bedding, of every description, selling at prices defying competition at the old

PIONEER PULP and BEDDING DEPOT

OF
J. & C. Schreiber,

No. 446 Sansome Street.
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FINE BOYS' SUITS,

and
CHILDRENS CLOTHING

can be found in great variety at

C. A. FLETCHER'S,

No. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE, COR. MONT. AND POST ST.,
San Francisco.

A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc.

LOOK HERE!

On account of removing from 635 Sacramento to Kearny, between Pine and Bush streets, a few doors below Miss Diamond's Millinery store, the undersigned will sell his entire stock of

CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,

Of Every Description,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Ladies, you will lose a bargain if you do not call at the

STAR CLOAK STORE.

635 SACRAMENTO STREET,
sel-2m M. MORGENSTERN.

I. CHOYNSKI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Butter and Eggs,

Cheese, Ham, Bacon, Lard, Honey, Etc.

Also a general assortment of

GROCERIES, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLES,

OF ALL KINDS,

Nos. 15 and 16 Metropolitan Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC,

that since we have removed our wholesale store from 608 Front street, to our new establishment at No. 531 Washington street, (next door to the "Examiner" Office), we keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Fresh Groceries, Choice Teas, and Fine Wines and Liquors, which we offer for sale, both at wholesale and retail, at the cheapest wholesale prices.

Families and others interested in the purchase of Groceries, Fine Wines and Liquors, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the following articles:

FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE.

TEA.

Choice Black China, Imperial and Young Hyson, Green, Finest Japan.

BUTTER—Fresh Dairy, select: Isthmus, June.

Best Table Rice; Potatoes; Fresh Chile Walnuts.

FINE WINES and LIQUORS.

Fine Superior French Cognac; Fine Old Bourbon, Genuine Scotch, and J. H. Cutler's Old Bourbon Whiskey; Best quality Old Port and Sherry Wine, Sweet Malaga and Madeira, Angelica, and Muscat Wines, California White Wine, Sherry Cordial, Ginger Wine, Hostetter's Bitters, Wolfe's Aromatic Sarsaparilla, quarts and pints; Maraschino; Heidsieck, and Fouchet & Co.'s Champagne, quarts and pints; Vermouth; Coracao; Ale and Porter, quarts and pints; etc. Which we offer for sale both by wholesale and Retail, at the lowest wholesale prices.

All goods are warranted to be as represented, and delivered by our teams throughout the city, suburbs, and to the steamers and railroads, free of extra charge. All orders from the interior are promptly attended to.

B. SARBORO & BRO.,

Importers and Dealers in Groceries, Fine Wines and Liquors,

531 WASHINGTON STREET, Below Montgomery.
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INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO

Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - \$300,000.
ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

R. N. VAN BRUNT, Secretary.
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STOCKHOLDERS:

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Jouast Adlar, of Simon Linkelspiel
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Insurance Company;
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A. KOHLER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANOS
Organs
Guilars
Violins
Strings

Received the Gold Medal at Fair of Am. Institute, 1863.

Wholesale, No. 424 SANSOME ST. Retail, NO. 620 WASHINGTON ST.

BOARDING.

JOSEPH STEEN,
532 MISSION ST., Bet. First and Second,
(Late of Santa Cruz.)

The undersigned has opened a Strict Kosher Private Boarding House, and is now ready to accommodate lodgers with or without board, and boarders, at moderate prices.

The rooms are fitted up in the best manner and are very large.

Families can be accommodated with suits of rooms.

au18-1m JOSEPH STEEN.

CONGREGATION EMANUEL.

Seats in the Broadway Synagogue, for the approaching holidays, can be procured by applying immediately at 218 Battery street.

B. REINHART,
Chairman Seat Committee

D. BUHSEN'S

SALOON and PUBLIC GARDEN,
OAKLAND POINT,
Opposite Railroad Park, (First Railroad Station.)

All who make an excursion to this part should pay the above establishment a visit. The best wines and liquors only are kept at the bar, and a perfect cook takes care of the service of the visitors. A No. 1 Cigars always on hand.

Everything will be done to insure the comfort of guests. Prices reasonable.

au25-11 D. BUHSEN, Proprietor.

Platt's New Music Hall

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE to announce to the public that he has taken charge of the well-known Platt's Music Hall, on Montgomery street, between Pine and Bush, together with the front parlor and smaller rooms connected with it, and is now ready to rent the same for Balls, Parties, Etc. The Front Parlor holds two hundred persons.

For particulars apply to

H. A. SIEGFRIED,
au18-3m Luetgen's Hotel, 228 Montgomery street.

Notice of Removal.

A. FENKHAUSEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Wines and Liquors,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS NUMEROUS Friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED from Kearny street to the more convenient and larger building

809 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Jackson and Pacific, opposite the Pioneer Hall.

General Depot of the Celebrated Star of the Union Stomach Bitters,

Known all over the Pacific Coast, and to be had at all wholesale and retail stores. These Bitters are entirely vegetable, and a sure remedy against Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhoea, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. Notwithstanding that all articles used in the preparation of this most costly Tonic have increased greatly in price, I am prepared to sell at the same rates as before.